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2007

11

The Diana Effect

戴安娜效应

Scientists Struggle To Define Life

科学家们在竭力探寻生命的定义

Education Is Supposed To Make You Rich,
Not Wealthy

教育应意在使人丰富，
而非富有

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A Voice For The Ages**

帕瓦罗蒂：不朽的歌声

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总第 81 期

◀ One from the Heart, 1989
Plastic, metal, glass mirror.

▼ Bibibibi, 1982
Porcelain, metal, plastic, feathers.



▲ Bellissima Brutta, 1997
LEDs, circuit boards, plastic.

Provoking Magic: Lighting of Ingo Maurer

◀ Five LED-brimmed
Hats, 2002
Fabric, LEDs.

HOT. HOT, 2006 ▶
Metal, glass lenses.

Delirium Yum, ▼
2006
Glass, metal,
Corian, aluminum,
plastic, water.



Golden Ribbon, 2005 ▲
Aluminum,
gold leaf.

Don Quixote, 1989 ▼
Steel, aluminum, flexible
plastic.



▲ Bulb, 1966
Glass, metal.



美英报刊导读

——新闻语言解说

编者按:本刊扉页刊登的“美英报刊导读”系列,由北京大学周学艺教授主持,目的是使读者对西方媒体的背景、倾向及行文方式有所了解,以利于学好新闻英语。

6. 何谓 Defining Moment?

下面给出的例句中的 defining moment 并非此短语的字面意思,而是说明某个年份、具有时代性或典型的重大事件或行动:

a. Grier's death was a defining moment in the city's most violent year. He was one of 93 homicide victims in 1990, more than double the toll for 1988. Fifteen were teenage or younger. The majority were black males. This year may be worse: at the weekend police had already recorded 42 homicides. In one 36-hour stretch last month detectives investigated five killings, including a domestic bloodletting that left one man dead, two of his brothers charged with murder and the family's home destroyed by an arson fire. (Newsweek)

b. Indeed, the 1990s have been filled with defining moments. Think about it: The Gulf war, the Rodney King beating, the O.J. Simpson case, the Oklahoma City bombing, Magic Johnson's HIV announcement, the 1994 Republican congressional victory, even the North American Free Trade Agreement. Each has been called a defining moment by somebody—often by a lot of people. (The Wall Street Journal)

7. 何谓 Lobby?

lobby 指院外活动集团,是代表特殊利益 (special interests) 的个人或组织。他们的活动涉及政治、经济、军事、外交、社会等各领域。在美国,各行各业都有围着国会和白宫转的利益集团。他们通过对议员和行政官员施加压力来达到目的,因此也称“压力集团”(pressure groups)。在西方,这种集团的做法被认为是合法的,有利于官员在立法前听取各方面的意见,故并无贬义。

参与院外活动的主要是离职的政府官员、议员以及专业人员。有人称他们为“说客”。这些说客都有非同一般的政治背景。他们周旋于政府和大公司之间,犹如出入高楼大厦的旋转门一样,故又

被称为“旋转门院外活动人员”(revolving-door lobbyists)。

“院外”为英文 lobby 的中文意译名,原意是议会和旅馆的大厅、休息室及接待室。由于上述人员一般多在议会讨论某一政府政策期间或立法前在这些场所游说议员和政府官员,故称院外活动。为了对这一词义认识得更清楚,来看看《美国新闻与世界报道》1985年2月25日发表的题为‘Lobbyists Out Of Shadows Into The Spotlight’的文章中的一段释义:

Lobbying, a practice as old as the nation's government, got its name from the cozy relationship struck up in lobbies of the Capitol and nearby hotels between members of Congress and those seeking favor. (U.S. News & World Report)

这些人的目的是游说议员和官员在制定政策或立法时有利于某人或某个机构,其活动手段包括搜集有关立法的情报、进行疏通、制造舆论来施加影响和压力。他们与议员的关系是相互需要:他们要为本集团谋取利益,而议员们则需要他们为其筹款竞选。

院外活动集团在西方国家普遍存在,在英美尤盛。华盛顿游说集团多如牛毛,不但有为国内利益集团游说的公司(lobbying firms),还有为国外利益效劳的游说集团,如 China Lobby(旧时为国民党游说的院外援华集团),Arab Lobby(阿拉伯国家院外游说集团,援阿游说集团)和 Israel Lobby(以色列院外游说集团,援以游说集团,院外以色列帮)等。



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III health and a newly energised opposition force the prime minister's exit

因为身体欠佳和近来反对派力量的增强,这位日本首相被迫下台

Abe leaves the stage

导读: 2006年9月20日,日本执政的自民党举行总裁选举,51岁的安倍晋三当选,成为日本自民党历史上最年轻的总裁。26日,他在参议院首相指名选举中获得过半数选票,当选第90任日本首相。2007年9月12日下午,安倍正式宣布辞职。《数美丽的国家》的种种理念随着不足1年的首相任期黯然消退。9月23日,日本前内阁官房长官福田康夫以绝对优势当选自民党第22任总裁,25日当选首相。

*Bowing to the inevitable¹, though with surprising timing, Shinzo Abe announced his resignation as Japan's prime minister on September 12th, after just a year in office. The grandson of a prime minister and son of a foreign minister who had missed his shots at the top job, Mr Abe had all his life been groomed² to be prime minister—not least by his domineering³ mother, who last year insisted he grasp the chance even as grandees⁴ of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) urged him to wait. *In the event⁵, it is hard to think of a less glorious term than Mr Abe's.

It had started on a high note. Mr Abe was relatively young—the first prime minister to have been born after the second world war. He had the nod from the outgoing prime minister, Junichiro Koizumi, who had dazzled⁶ the nation with his message of change. A year earlier Mr Koizumi had called a general election and won in a landslide, appealing over the heads of his party in favour of essential reforms, notably the privatisation of the postal-savings system, a fount⁷ of political patronage⁸. Thanks to him, Mr Abe inherited not just a huge majority for the LDP-led coalition in the lower house of the Diet⁹ (parliament), but also a stronger office of the traditionally weak prime minister. Moreover, Japan's economy was returning to health after long years of slump. Mr Abe's government was initially very popular.

Yet the tide in Mr Abe's affairs only ebbed¹⁰. ►

尽管时间的选择出人意外,但听天由命,安倍晋三于9月12日宣布辞职,这距其担任日本首相仅1年。安倍祖父曾任首相,父亲曾任外相并与首相一职失之交臂。他本人从小就一直被当作未来的首相培养——特别是被他盛气凌人的母亲。去年,即便在自民党元老们纷纷劝说他耐心等待的情况下,安倍母亲仍坚持他要抓住机会。结果,很难想到有谁的任期较之安倍更无可称道。

从一开始就是高调登场。安倍先生相对年轻——他是日本第一位二战后出生的首相。他得到卸任首相小泉纯一郎的首肯。小泉频频传达改革的信号,使整个国家为之倾倒。一年前,小泉宣布举行大选并获得压倒性胜利。他呼吁党内的头头脑脑们支持他进行重大改革,特别是将作为政治资助源泉的邮政储蓄系统私有化。正因为小泉,安倍所继承的不仅是自民党领导的联合政府在国会众议院拥有的多数席位,而且使一向权力弱小的首相也变得更为强势。此外,经过多年的萧条之后,日本经济也在重归健康发展的轨道。安倍先生的政府一开始备受欢迎。

但当时的那股安倍热潮最终还 ►

True, early on he made a notable opening towards China, with whom relations had been strained under Mr Koizumi. Other than that, Mr Abe proved unable to impose discipline upon a cabinet of the corrupt and incompetent. Worse, he *had a tin ear¹¹ for the political mood. Voters, it had turned out, had been beguiled¹² more by Mr Koizumi the messenger than by his message of structural reform, which entailed pain and uncertainty, notably in Japan's rural regions and among the old.

Mr Abe failed to address these concerns. Domestic policy interests him not a jot¹³. Rather, he pursued a dogged¹⁴ passion for the symbols of a Japanese nationhood that he believes has been castrated¹⁵ by the country's pacifist constitution and abiding war guilt. Mr Abe's inert¹⁶ response to a bureaucratic scandal involving 50m missing pensions records underscored how out-of-touch he was. In late July voters punished his government in elections for the Diet's upper house: for the first time in its half-century life, the LDP and allies lost the upper-house majority, to the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ).

Not just the opposition but LDP heavyweights too began calling for Mr Abe's resignation. Many a prime minister had resigned for less¹⁷. That he could claim that he would carry on was a measure of his party's disarray. On August 27th a cabinet shuffle¹⁸ replaced Mr Abe's callow¹⁹ band of brothers with a team of LDP heavies.

That seemed to buy Mr Abe time. Yet the ►

是消退了。他执政伊始的确在对华关系上取得了令人瞩目的突破——中日关系在小泉时代十分紧张。但除此之外,安倍先生在如何管束其腐败无能的内阁方面表现得束手无策。更糟糕的是,他对政治态势的发展感觉迟钝。后来情况表明,选民们受到了蒙骗——他们更多地将小泉视为一名传达信息的使者并为之倾倒,但未能充分认识其结构性改革意味着什么——改革带来了痛楚和不确定性,在日本农村地区和老龄人口中尤为显著。

安倍未能解决这些相关的事。他对国内政策毫无兴趣,而对日本国家形象的标志却有着执着的激情。他认为,日本的和平宪法及长期以来背负的战争罪责使国家的形象受损。对5000万份保险记录遗失这一官僚主义丑闻的发生,安倍先生反应迟缓。这突显了他是多么地脱离现实。在7月下旬的参议院选举中,选

民们对他的政府予以惩罚:自民党及其盟友失去了在参议院的多数席位,败给了反对党民主党,这是自民党立党半个世纪以来第一次遇到这种情况。

不仅反对党,而且自民党的重量级人物也开始要求安倍辞职。日本许多首相曾因小事辞职。安倍声称他能坚持下去,一定程度上也说明了自民党已处于多么混乱的状态。8月27日进

行的内阁改组中,安倍那些“乳臭未干”的弟兄们被一帮自民党重量级人物所取代。

这似乎为安倍争取了一些时间。现任 ►



Japan's new Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda (2nd R) receives a certificate from Emperor Akihito (L) as former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (2nd R) watches during an installation ceremony at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, September 26, 2007.

1. bow to the inevitable 听天由命 或认输)

2. groom['gru:m] vt. 使准备参加竞选;使作好准备,训练

3. domineering['dɒmɪniəriŋ] a. 盛气凌人的;作威作福的;专横的

4. grandee['græn'di:] n. 大人物,显要人物

5. in the event 结果;到头来

6. dazzle['dæzl] vt. 使赞叹不已;使倾倒

7. fount[faʊnt] n. 源泉

8. patronage['pætrənɪdʒ] n. 资助,赞助

9. Diet['daɪət] n. (日本、瑞士、丹麦、巴拉圭等国的)国会,议会

10. ebb[eb] vi. (潮)落(潮)退;低落;衰退

11. have a tin ear 听不出音调差别;缺乏乐趣

12. beguile[bi'gaɪl] vt. 欺骗;诱骗;哄骗

13. jot[dʒɒt] n. [常用于否定句]一点儿(最)小额(最)少量

14. dogged['dɒɡɪd] a. 坚持不懈的;顽固的

15. castrate[kə'streɪt] vt. 使丧失力量或效果)

16. inert['ɪnɜ:tɪ] a. 呆滞的,迟缓的;无生气的

17. less[les] n. [单复同]较次要的东西或事情)

18. shuffle['ʃʌfl] n. 改组

19. callow['kæləʊ] a. 稚嫩无经验的

DPJ's leader, Ichiro Ozawa, who vowed to destroy the LDP when he "stormed out"²⁰ of it 14 years ago, still insisted his first priority was to topple Mr Abe. The fight he picked was the extension of emergency "anti-terror" measures, due to expire²¹ on November 1st, which allow Japan to keep refuelling ships in the Indian Ocean. Ostensibly²², Japan is helping American-led efforts in Afghanistan—absurdly, by providing free fuel for Pakistan's navy, hardly a frontline priority—though suspicions are growing that help has also gone to Iraq.

Mr Abe cares deeply about the presence²³: to him, it reaffirms Japan's alliance with America, the basis for the country's security, and proves Japan's readiness to play a more muscular role in the world. He argues that a pull-out of its ships would greatly harm Japan's international standing. No matter, says Mr Ozawa. Though long ago he had helped launch the debate about how Japan could play a more "normal" role in the world, the DPJ leader says that the Indian Ocean operation breaches constitutional limitations on collective self-defence. More than anything, though, Mr Ozawa's stand is tactical²⁴: his masterstroke²⁵ is to have challenged Mr Abe "on his own ground"²⁶, by promising that the upper house would block any extension.

On September 12th Mr Abe claimed that his position was no longer tenable²⁷ because Mr Ozawa refused to meet him. The claim is implausible²⁸, and the timing extraordinary: only two days earlier, Mr Abe had delivered his policy speech before the Diet. It suggests a sudden loss of political nerve. Ill health and exhaustion may have had a lot to do with it; on September 13th Mr Abe was hospitalised for tests.

To limit the enormous damage, the LDP now wants to find a swift successor as party president and therefore—thanks to the LDP's continuing majority in the lower house—prime minister. Party members will vote for Mr Abe's successor on September 23rd. The presumed favourite is Taro Aso, foreign minister under both Mr Koizumi and Mr Abe and currently the LDP's secretary-general. He could prove acceptable to the bigger factions if these were assured plum²⁹ posts. But some members will argue that this back-room dealing is just what voters loathe³⁰ about the LDP and will favour a Koizumi-style reformist.

More likely, perhaps, the party might conclude that Mr Aso's neoconservative views, which resemble Mr ►

民主党党首的小泽一郎 14 年前愤然脱离自民党时,曾发誓要打垮该党。他现在仍坚持说他的首要任务是要推翻安倍。他所选择的攻击目标就是《反恐特别措施法》的延长问题。该法案将于 11 月 1 日到期。根据这一法案,日本可以继续为印度洋为联盟的舰只进行燃料补给。表面上,日本是在为美国领导的阿富汗行动提供帮助。但令人感到荒谬的是,日本是在为巴基斯坦海军免费提供燃料——这几乎算不上是前线重点工作——而且越来越多的人怀疑这一援助也投入到了伊拉克。

安倍对此极为在意——对他来说,这再次确认了作为日本安全基石的日美同盟关系,也表明日本意欲在世界上扮演更强大的角色。他坚持认为,撤出日本舰只会极大损害日本的国际地位。而小泽一郎却说这事无关紧要。这位民主党党首虽然很久以前曾推动发起过有关日本在世界上如何发挥更为“正常”作用的讨论,但他现在却说日本在印度洋的行动违反了宪法有关集体自卫的限制规定。更为重要的是,小泽一郎的表态非常高明。他所采取的绝招是在安倍最为擅长的领域进行挑战:他断言参议院会阻止《反恐特别措施法》的延长。

9 月 12 日,安倍声称他的位子已经不保,原因是小泽一郎拒绝与他见面。这一声明令人难以置信,而且选择说这番话的时间也非同寻常:两天前,安倍还刚在国会发表施政演说。这种情况表明政治勇气的突然丧失。安倍身体欠佳且身心俱疲可能是很重要的原因。9 月 13 日,他入院检查。

为限定由此引起的巨大损失,自民党现在想要尽快找到继任者接替党总裁,进而接替首相职位(因为自民党在众议院仍占多数席位)。党员们将于 9 月 23 日投票选举安倍的继任者。小泉和安倍政府的外相、现任自民党干事长麻生太郎据说是最热门的人选。如果党内较大派系能确保得到称心如意的职位,他有可能会为这些派系所接受。但一些党员认为,这种幕后交易正是选民们厌恶自民党之处。他们更支持小泉风格的改革主义者。

或许更可能出现的情况是,自民党可能会断定:与安倍相近的麻生新保守主义观点非该党现在所需。他们也许会推出 ►



Japan has successfully launched a new unmanned spacecraft to explore the Moon—the largest lunar mission since the Apollo program. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) announced the launch of the Lunar Orbit Explorer “KAGUYA” (SELENE) on September 14, 2007 from the Tanegashima Space Center. 日本于 2007 年 9 月 14 日成功地发射了一艘新的无人驾驶的探月宇宙飞船——这是继阿波罗计划以来最大的探月工程。三菱重工股份有限公司和日本宇宙航空研究开发机构(JAXA)宣布了绕月探测器“辉夜”(月亮女神)在种子岛宇宙中心的发射。(Science Daily Sep. 14, 2007)



Russian President Vladimir Putin said on Monday he could be a future prime minister, giving a clear sign he plans to keep power after his second term ends next year. 俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京周一(10月1日)称,他有可能会出任俄罗斯下届总理。这个明确的信号表明,普京计划在明年第二任期结束后,继续掌握大权。(Reuters Oct. 1, 2007)



The North and South Korean leaders on Thursday declared their commitment to a nuclear-free peninsula, pledging to work for permanent peace to end the world's last Cold War divide. The joint declaration wrapped up only the second summit between the two Koreas since they were divided six decades ago. 朝韩两国领导人于周四(10月4日)公布了双方确保朝鲜半岛无核化的承诺,誓言将致力于半岛的永久和平,结束世界上最后的冷战分界线。这项联合声明为朝韩两国分裂 60 年来仅有的第二次首脑会晤画上了句号。(AFP Oct. 4, 2007) (杨盼盼 摘译)

Abe's, are not what it needs right now. A caretaker prime minister might be put forward, such as Yasuo Fukuda, a *grand old man³¹ of the party whose name *crops up³² when the matter of the LDP's salvation arises. But no matter who is chosen, he will still face Mr Ozawa's dogged obstructionism³³. The opposition leader's tactics will come under closer scrutiny³⁴ from voters now that Mr Abe is no longer the centre of attention. Still, he has destroyed the prime minister, as promised, and intends to fulfil his second promise: to make life hell enough for the LDP to force it to call a general election. It may be just a matter of time.

一名代首相——比如福田康夫。福田是自民党元老,每当该党需要被拯救的时候,他的名字就会被提到。但不管最终谁能当选,继任者都仍将面临来自小泽一郎顽强的蓄意阻挠。既然安倍现在已不是选民们关注的焦点所在,他们会对这位反对党领袖所采取的策略进行更为严密的审视。但不管如何,小泽已按承诺将首相拉下了马。下一步就是要兑现他的第二个承诺:让自民党日子不好过,并迫使其举行大选。这可能只是时间问题。

(郭文松 摘译自 The Economist Sep. 13, 2007)

20. storm out (因发怒等) 猛冲而出

21. expire[ɪkˈspaɪə(r)] vi. 满期, 届期(期限) 终止

22. ostensibly[ɒˈstensiəbli] ad. 表面上地; 貌似真实地

23. presence[ˈprezəns] n. (某国) 在国外的政治或军事、经济) 势力

24. tactical[ˈtæktɪkəl] a. 有策略的, 手段高明的

25. masterstroke[ˈmɑːstəstrəʊk] n. 绝招, 高招; 妙举

26. on one's own ground 在自己熟悉的领域内; 在某人最善于驾驭的领域

27. tenable[ˈtenəbl̩] a. 可担任或保持的 for)

28. implausible[ɪmˈplɔːzəbl̩] a. 不像真实的; 难以置信的; 说服不了

人的

29. plum[plʌm] a. 称心的; 值得拥有的

30. loathe[ləʊð] vt. 厌恶, 憎恨

31. grand old man 元老, 老前辈 在英国尤指 W.E.Gladstone 或 Winston Churchill)

32. crop up 被提到

33. obstructionism[əbˈstrʌkʃənɪzəm] n. 蓄意阻挠 尤指在立法机关等中的阻挠议事)

34. scrutiny[ˈskruːtɪni] n. 详细的检查或审查; 仔细的观察



Musharraf Boosts¹ Democracy by Quitting as Army Chief

穆沙拉夫以辞去军职推进民主

By Paul Tighe and Khalid Qayum

President Pervez Musharraf quitting as army chief if he is re-elected will strengthen democracy in Pakistan, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz said, as opposition parties accused the president of violating the constitution.

Musharraf's decision showed the president's "firm belief" in upholding democracy, Aziz said in Islamabad yesterday, according to the official Associated Press of Pakistan.

Pakistan's Constitution will be violated if the president runs in the election while still holding the post of army chief, the Pakistan Peoples Party, the biggest opposition group, said yesterday after Musharraf's decision was announced.

The opposition in Pakistan is mounting² its most widespread campaign against Musharraf since he took power in a military coup in 1999. The Supreme Court is currently hearing a petition³ that Musharraf be barred from *standing for⁴ a second five-year term in the election that must be held by Oct. 15.

Musharraf's decision to quit was announced by one of his lawyers at the Supreme Court hearing yesterday. Pakistan stocks rose 1.3 percent in trading after the decision was revealed. The Karachi Stock Exchange 100 Index rose 0.9 percent at 11:20 a.m. local time today.

"Pakistan's economic fundamentals are still strong enough to deal with this kind of political uncertainty for a while," Agost Benard, a credit analyst at Standard & ►

导读:穆沙拉夫近日宣布,如果再次当选总统,将辞去陆军参谋长一职。消息传出,各方广泛关注,穆沙拉夫近来面对诸多挑战:恐怖主义分子和极端主义分子频起事端,两大政敌——前总理贝·布托和谢里夫试图重掌大权。穆此次答应卸下军职,意在减轻外界压力。但能否过关,顺利连任,仍是对其政治智慧的一大考验。10月6日,巴总统选举非正式结果显示,穆沙拉夫获得压倒性胜利。但据巴最高法院5日的裁决,选举委员会最早要到10月17日才能公布官方选举结果。4日,穆沙拉夫和贝·布托已就总统选举等事宜达成一项全国和解协议。根据协议,穆沙拉夫将对贝·布托等高官予以特赦,而贝·布托领导的人民党将不会抵制此次选举。此合作对穆沙拉夫而言,意在恐怖主义和极端主义问题建立广泛的政治共识。

面对反对党对总统违宪的指控,巴基斯坦总理肖卡特·阿齐兹说,佩尔韦兹·穆沙拉夫总统如果再次当选,将辞去陆军参谋长一职,强化巴基斯坦民主。

据官方的巴基斯坦联合通讯社称,阿齐兹昨天在伊斯兰堡表示,穆沙拉夫的决定显示了总统维护民主的“坚定信念”。

穆沙拉夫的决定宣布后,巴基斯坦最大的反对党——巴基斯坦人民党昨天表示,如果总统仍然保留陆军参谋长职务,他参加竞选是违宪的。

巴基斯坦反对派正在发起自穆沙拉夫1999年军事政变夺权以来针对他的声势最大的运动。最高法院目前正在就一项有关要求禁止穆沙拉夫在10月15日举行的选举中竞选第二个五年任期的请愿举行听证会。

穆沙拉夫辞职的决定是由他的一位律师昨天在最高法院听证会上宣布的。决定被披露后,巴基斯坦股市上涨了1.3%。当地时间今天上午11点20分,卡拉奇股票交易100指数上涨了0.9%。

新加坡标准普尔的信贷分析师阿戈什特·拜纳尔德在今天接受采访时表示,“巴基斯坦的经济基础尚强,在一段 ►

Poor 's in Singapore, said in an interview today. "If it doesn't get resolved soon, it will affect investor confidence."

The petition by Qazi Hussain Ahmed, an Islamic opposition leader, says that under military regulations Musharraf, 64, is too old to be eligible⁵ to head the army and isn't allowed under the constitution to stand for president while keeping that post.

Two-Year Wait

The PPP "opposes the re-election of General Musharraf from the present parliament on two grounds," Information Secretary Sherry Rehman said in a statement yesterday. "First, an army chief cannot contest presidential elections and, secondly, that even after retiring as the army chief he has to wait for two years to contest elections."

Pakistan's Election Commission this week excluded the president from a restriction on public servants standing in elections. Under the law, a government employee cannot run for a political office until two years after his retirement.

Opposition parties should welcome Musharraf's decision to quit as army chief and should undertake talks with the government on holding free and fair elections, Information Minister Mohammad Ali Durrani said yesterday, according to APP.

Federal and regional lawmakers will elect the new president. Parliamentary elections will be held by Jan. 15 after the present parliament ends its term on Nov. 15.

Talks With Bhutto

Musharraf has held talks with Benazir Bhutto, who heads the PPP, on a power-sharing agreement under which he would retain the presidency and she would return from self-imposed⁶ exile⁷ to be prime minister.

Bhutto, who went into exile to avoid corruption cases filed⁸ against her, said last week she intends to return to Pakistan on Oct. 18 to lead her party in the general elections.

"We are talking to her, but we don't intend to have any deal as such," Aziz said yesterday in an interview with the Australian Broadcasting Corp.'s "PM" program, according to a transcript⁹. "We will welcome all parties to contest the upcoming general elections."

Bhutto still has "many cases" to answer in the ►

时间内足以应付这一类政治不稳定的局面。但如果这一问题得不到尽快解决,将会影响到投资者的信心。

由伊斯兰反对派领袖卡齐·侯赛因·艾哈迈德发动的请愿称,根据军队规定,64岁的穆沙拉夫年纪太大,不符合领导军队的条件。根据宪法,如果他保留军职,是不允许作为总统候选人的。

两年的等待

昨天,新闻秘书谢里·拉赫曼在一份声明中称,“人民党基于两个理由反对现议会再次推选穆沙拉夫将军。首先,一个陆军参谋长不能参加总统竞选。其次,即使他从陆军参谋长位置上退下来,也必须等两年才能参加竞选”。

本周,巴基斯坦选举委员会将总统排除在公务员不得参加选举的限制之外。根据这项法律,政府雇员退休两年以后才能竞选政治职位。

据巴基斯坦联合通讯社报道,新闻部长穆罕默德·阿里·杜拉尼昨天表示,反对党应该对穆沙拉夫决定辞去军队职务表示欢迎,并应就举行自由、公正的选举与政府会谈。

新总统由联邦和地区议员选出,议会选举将在本届议会11月15日届满后,于明年1月15日举行。

与布托的谈判

穆沙拉夫与人民党领袖贝娜齐尔·布托就分权协议举行过会谈。根据协议,穆沙拉夫保留总统位置,布托结束自我流亡,返回国内任总理。

为了避免贪污指控而流亡在外的布托上周表示,她打算10月18日返回巴基斯坦领导她的政党参加大选。

根据一份访谈记录,阿齐兹在接受澳大利亚广播公司“PM”节目采访时表示:“我们正在和她谈判,但是我们不打算达成那样的交易。我们欢迎所有的政党参与将要举行的大选。”

阿齐兹说,布托仍有“很多案 ►

1. boost[bu:st] vt. 推动;增强;提高

2. mount[maunt] vt. 发动 攻击等);举行,进行 活动等)

3. petition[pi:tiʃən] n. 请愿;诉状

4. stand for <英>担任 职位)的候选人;在议会中担任 选区等)的候选人

5. eligible['elidʒəbl] a. 符合条件的;合格的;有资格的

6. self-imposed[,selfɪmˈpəʊzd] a. 自我强加的,自愿承担的

7. exile['egzail] n. 流亡;放逐

8. file[fail] vt. 提起诉讼

9. transcript['trænskript] n. (根据录音的)文字,记录



BusinessWeek (Oct. 8, 2007) 具有影响力的 100 人

Introducing BusinessWeek's Power 100, our ranking of the most influential people in the world of sports. 《商业周刊》揭晓的人物 100 强是我们评选的体育界最有影响力的 100 个人。

Prospect (Oct., 2007) 找寻英国人的价值观

In July, Gordon Brown published a green paper called "The Governance of Britain." The final section said that we need to be clearer about the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and what it means to be British. It proposed "to work with the public to develop a British statement of values." We asked 50 writers and intellectuals to give us their thoughts on this statement and what should inform it. 7 月, 戈登·布朗发表了名为《英国的治理》的“绿皮书”。最后一部分阐述了我们需要对公民的权利和责任及作为英国人的意义有更清楚的认识。它倡议“同公众携手发表一份英国人自己的价值宣言”。我们请 50 位作家和学者表达他们对这份宣言的看法及其应涵盖的内容。



Science (Sep. 28, 2007) 视觉挑战

In the journal's 28 September 2007 issue, Science, in partnership with the National Science Foundation, is pleased to present the winners and honorable mentions in the fifth annual Science and Engineering Visualization Challenge. 2007 年 9 月 28 日出版的《科学》杂志很荣幸地公布了与美国国家科学基金会联合评选的第五届“科学与工程视觉挑战”年度奖获胜者和荣誉奖获得者。

Time (Oct. 1, 2007) 谁拥有北极?

As global warming shrinks the ice to record lows, the global battle for resources heats up. 当全球变暖使北极冰层融化缩小到历史最低点, 全球范围内的资源争夺战也愈演愈烈。

(赵昆仑 摘译)



courts, Aziz said. "The law will *take its course"¹⁰ and nobody is above the law," he added.

Nawaz Sharif, who was ousted¹¹ by Musharraf in 1999, was sent back into exile in Saudi Arabia when he tried to return to Pakistan on Sept. 10.

Sharif was convicted¹² of corruption and treason¹³ and sentenced to 14 years in prison after his ouster. Musharraf pardoned¹⁴ him in 2000 on condition that Sharif stay out of Pakistan for 10 years, the government said. Sharif said he agreed to live in exile for five years.

子”缠身。他补充道, “有法必依, 没有人能凌驾于法律之上。”

被穆沙拉夫 1999 年赶下台的纳瓦兹·谢里夫, 在 9 月 10 日试图重返巴基斯坦时, 被送回沙特继续流亡。

谢里夫被赶下台后被宣判犯有贪污和叛国罪, 被判 14 年监禁。巴政府称, 穆沙拉夫在 2000 年赦免了他, 前提是谢里夫在国外待上 10 年, 谢里夫称, 他只答应流亡 5 年。

(高建正 译自 Bloomberg Sep. 19, 2007)

10. take one's course 按常规进行; 听其自然发展

11. oust['aʊst] vt. 驱逐; 把...撤职

12. convict[kən'vɪkt] vt. (经审讯) 证明...有罪, 宣判...有罪

13. treason['tri:zən] n. 重判逆罪, 叛国罪

14. pardon['pɑ:dən] vt. 赦免



Pro-American, inspired by morals but pragmatic too: Nicolas Sarkozy sets out his ideas for a new foreign policy

亲美, 塑造道德形象, 但也务实: 尼古拉·萨科齐提出其外交政策新思路

精读

他在快跑, 但去向何方?

Running fast, but where is he going?

(1) The French have grown used to Nicolas Sarkozy's hyperactivity at home. Now the rest of the world is getting a measure of it too. In just over 100 days in office, President Sarkozy has persuaded the European Union to adopt a "simplified treaty", given a diplomatic push to peacekeeping efforts in Darfur, floated¹ the idea of a "Mediterranean Union", helped to free Bulgarian nurses on "death row"² in Libya, lunched with George Bush at Kennebunkport, dispatched his foreign minister to Iraq, and, this week, delivered a landmark foreign-policy speech in which he issued a stern warning to Iran. France, Mr Sarkozy seems to be saying "at every turn"³, is back.

(2) What does all this frenetic⁴ diplomatic activity "add up to"⁵? Mr Sarkozy's top concern seems to be to get France taken seriously again. In recent years, its voice has been barely audible. After Jacques Chirac tried to block the invasion of Iraq in 2003, France was hardly listened to in Washington, DC. And when the French voted against the draft EU constitution in 2005, it was ignored in Brussels too. "Wherever we travelled during 2006," says a Sarkozy aide, "everybody just said: we are waiting for a new president." Mr Sarkozy is determined to "make good"⁶ his campaign promise of a "rupture" with the Chirac era. The French, he declared this week, "want a president who acts and gets results. That's true at home. That's true in foreign policy." ►

法国人对尼古拉·萨科齐在国内的异常活跃已变得习以为常, 而今全世界也在见识一二。上任仅 100 来天, 萨科齐总统就劝说欧盟通过了一份“简化条约”, 在外交上推动了达尔富尔维和的努力, 提出建立一个“地中海联盟”的主张, 帮助释放利比亚死囚牢中的几名保加利亚护士, 在科尼邦克港与乔治·布什共进午餐, 把他的外长派往伊拉克, 并在本周发表了标志性的外交政策讲话, 在讲话中他向伊朗发出了严厉警告。萨科齐先生似乎处处都在说: 法国回来了!

所有这一桩桩风风火火的外交活动意欲何为呢? 萨科齐先生最关心的问题似乎是让法国重新得到重视。近些年来, 法国的声音几乎难以耳闻。2003 年雅克·希拉克试图阻止对伊拉克的入侵, 此后, 法国的意见华盛顿几乎充耳不闻。2005 年法国对欧盟宪法草案投了反对票, 布鲁塞尔对此亦置之不理。“2006 年无论我们走到哪里,” 萨科齐的一位助手说, “每个人说的都是‘我们在期待一位新总统’。”萨科齐先生决心履行其竞选诺言: 与希拉克时代“决裂”。本周, 他宣称, 法国人“需要一个‘有行必果’的总统。在国内是如此, 外交政策亦然。” ►

1. float[flaʊt] vt. 提出, 提请考虑 想法或计划)

2. death row <美>(监狱的)死囚区 = death house)

3. at every turn 每次; 事事; 处处

4. frenetic[frəˈnetɪk] a. 极度激动的, 发狂似的, 狂热的

5. add up to 结果是; 表示

6. make good 履行

(3) A middling *Old World' power, how is France to do this? Mr Sarkozy seems to have three main ideas. First, like Mr Chirac, he believes that France must project its power through Europe. And to be more credible, Europeans must revive their common defence policy and "assume fully their responsibility and role of ensuring their security and that of the world." Unlike Mr Chirac, though, Mr Sarkozy seeks to achieve these aims as a partner of America, not an antagonist. "The friendship between the United States and France is as important today as it has been during the two previous centuries," he said in his speech. He even spent his summer holiday in America, which he has called 'the greatest democracy in the world'.

(4) Mr Sarkozy tried to assuage⁸ American suspicions of Europe's military ambitions—which Mr Chirac regarded as a means of rivalling NATO and countering American power—by stressing that 'progress on European defence is in no way a competition with NATO'. He argued that France needed to "reinvent" its relationship with the Atlantic alliance. Some observers even suggest that Mr Sarkozy might be preparing for a return of France to NATO's integrated military command, which De Gaulle pulled out of in 1966.

(5) For the moment, Mr Sarkozy has started to sound more muscular and supportive on some issues that America cares about. This week he described Russia as "playing its trump cards⁹, notably oil and gas, with a certain brutality". He talked bluntly of the risks of a confrontation between Islam and the West. He *spelled out¹⁰ the stark choice over Iran, should sanctions fail: "an Iranian [nuclear] bomb, or the bombing of Iran."

(6) His second idea is to restore a moral dimension to French diplomacy. The choice of Bernard Kouchner, a former UN administrator of Kosovo and co-founder of Médecins Sans Frontières, as foreign minister was hugely symbolic. Mr Sarkozy says he wants to end French paternalism¹¹ in Africa. There is nothing new about a French president insisting that his country carries a "message of values", enshrined in its declaration of ►

作为一个二流的欧洲大国，法国将如何做到这一点呢？萨科齐先生似乎有三大主张。首先，像希拉克一样，他相信法国必须通过欧洲彰显其力量。再说得更令人信服一点，即欧洲人必须复兴其共同防务政策，并“充分承担起其确保自身及世界安全的责任与角色”。不过，与希拉克先生所不同的是，萨科齐先生寻求作为美国的伙伴而非对手来实现这些目的。他在讲话中说：“美法之间今日之友谊就像过去两个世纪的友谊一样重要。”他甚至到美国去消暑度假，称美国是“全世界最伟大的民主国家”。

萨科齐先生试图强调“欧洲防务上的进展决不是在与北约展开竞争”，以此来平服美国对欧洲自身军事目标的怀疑——希拉克先生曾将该目标看成是与

北约相竞争，并抗衡美国强权的手段。他提出，法国需要“重新确立”其与大西洋联盟的关系。一些观察家甚至暗示，萨科齐先生或许正准备让法国重返戴高乐于1966年退出的北约军事一体化组织。

眼下，萨科齐先生开始在美国所关心的一些问题上作出更为强硬、也更具支持性的表态。本周，萨科齐说俄罗斯

“有些蛮不讲理地在打它的王牌，主要是石油和天然气”。他直言不讳地说到伊斯兰世界与西方对抗的危险。他道明了有关伊朗问题的严峻抉择。如果制裁失败：“不是伊朗制造出核弹，就是对伊朗进行轰炸”。

其第二项主张是重建法国外交的道义层面。他选用贝尔纳·库什内这位前联合国驻科索沃代表和无国界医生组织的共同创立者为外交部长，在很大程度上具有象征性。萨科齐说他想结束法国在非洲的家长式作风。一位法国总统坚持其国家负有宣扬人权宣言中所载明的 ►



Cécilia Sarkozy, the wife of France's President Nicolas Sarkozy, is pictured here after getting off the board of the French presidential plane that took the Bulgarians home on July 24.

human rights. But, say his supporters, Mr Sarkozy wants to show concrete results. He pushed hard, for example, for the UN Security Council resolution on a new peacekeeping force for Darfur.

(7) There is a third idea, not articulated¹², but which seems to be guiding this new diplomacy: a fresh pragmatism, based on a more realistic assessment of France's rank,

and a touch of opportunism. In his entire speech, Mr Sarkozy mentioned neither French grandeur nor gloire, both staples¹³ of Chirac-era discourse, preferring less ambitious terms such as France's "influence" and "role". Mr Kouchner's trip to Iraq, the first by a French foreign minister since 1988, was intriguing. He spent fully three days there, trying to see how France—untarnished¹⁴ by the 2003 intervention—could help diplomatically (although he nearly blew¹⁵ it later by suggesting that Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, should be replaced). Similar thinking lay behind the meeting on Lebanon that Mr Kouchner organised in July in Paris, inviting all Lebanese political groupings, including Hizbullah—a prospect that would have been unthinkable for the Americans.

(8) Working the ground, *sniffing out¹⁶ opportunities to clinch¹⁷ deals, prodding¹⁸ reluctant parties into talks: this "on-the-ground diplomacy" on all fronts, as Mr Kouchner described it this week, carries risks. It can be badly thought through, as when President Sarkozy persuaded Colombia to free a top guerrilla, in the hope that it might lead to the liberation of a Franco-Colombian and other hostages held there; so far, it has not. It can be unpredictable, if not grating¹⁹, for France's friends, such as when Mr Sarkozy and his wife, Cécilia, stepped in at the last minute to help to free the ►



Friends ... the Libyan and French leaders in Tripoli.

价值观要义的责任，这并不新鲜。但是，其支持者说萨科齐想展现具体的成果。比如，他努力促使联合国安理会达成决议，向达尔富尔派遣一支新的维和部队。

第三项主张虽未阐明，但似乎是下述新的外交政策的指导：即对法国地位更为现实的评估及稍许机会

主义为基础的新务实主义。在其通篇演讲中，萨科齐先生既没有提到法国的伟大，亦未谈到其荣光——这两个词是希拉克时代话语中的常用词——而选择了法国的“影响”和“角色”等不那么张扬的词汇。作为1988年以来首位赴伊访问的法国外长，库什内先生的伊拉克之行耐人寻味。他在那里整整逗留了3天，试图了解法国——在2003年的干涉行动中未曾受损的形象——如何在外交上有所助益；虽然他后来有关伊拉克总理努里·马利基应被撤换的建议几乎将这事搞砸。在库什内先生7月于巴黎组织的有关黎巴嫩问题的会议背后，也有类似的考量。该会议邀请了包括真主党在内的所有黎巴嫩政治团体——这一前景对于美国人来说是难以想象的。

做好基础准备工作，寻觅达成交易的机会，敦促并不情愿的各方进行会谈：正如库什内本周所言，这一在各方面进行的“实地外交”是有风险的。这可能非常需要对问题进行全面考虑，如萨科齐总统劝说哥伦比亚释放一名游击队高层领导，希望此举会导致一位法国哥伦比亚人和其他被羁押在那里的人质得以释放；迄今为止尚无结果。对于法国的盟友来说，这是无法预料的，如果不是令人气恼的话——如萨科齐先生和夫人塞西莉亚在最后一刻介入调停，帮助在利比亚的几名护 ►

7. Old World 旧世界，东半球 即欧洲、亚洲、非洲、澳洲，尤指欧洲)

8. assuage[ə'sweɪdʒ] vt. 使(人)安静下来；平息 愤怒等强烈的情绪)

9. play one's trump card 打出王牌；使出最有取胜把握的手段

10. spell out 讲清楚；详细地说明

11. paternalism[pə'tɜːnəlizəm] n. 家长式统治 或管理)；家长作风

12. articulate[ɑː'tɪkjuleɪt] vt. 明确有力地表达

13. staple['steɪpl] n. 主要成分；主要内容，基本内容；经常性内容

14. untarnished[ʌn'tɑːnɪʃt] a. 未受玷污的；无瑕疵的；无污点的

15. blow[bləʊ] vt. <俚> 把...弄得一团糟；笨手笨脚地把...弄坏

16. sniff out 看出；觉察出

17. clinch[klɪntʃ] vt. 确定；使得到最后解决

18. prod[prɒd] vt. 刺激，激励，敦促；推动；惹起

19. grating['ɡreɪtɪŋ] a. 令人气恼的，令人不快的

nurses in Libya. It will sometimes rub against others' interests, such as Mr Sarkozy's firm hostility—against British and American policy—to Turkish membership of the EU. Mr Sarkozy, though, is *nothing if not²⁰ a risk-taker.

(9) For the moment, his gambles are paying off. A survey by TNS Sofres, a pollster²¹, this week found that 71% thought Mr Sarkozy's first 100 days had been positive, and 75% approved of his efforts regarding France's place in the world. The world may still be *sizing him up²², but the French seem to like what they see.



Crowd pleaser Sarkozy has scored higher in opinion polls than any President since Charles de Gaulle.

士获释。这样做有时会触犯他人的利益，如萨科齐先生抵制英美政策，坚决反对土耳其加入欧盟。不过，萨科齐先生可是个十足的冒险家。

目前他的冒险正在奏效。TNS 调研咨询公司本周进行的民意调查发现，71%的人认为萨科齐先生头100天的表现是积极

的，75%的人赞同他在法国的世界地位方面所做的努力。世界或许仍在对他进行评估，但法国人似乎喜欢他们所看到的一切。

20. nothing if not 确实；极其；非常

21. pollster[ˈpɒlstə(r)] n. 民意调查人，民意调查

机构

22. size up <口> 估计；品评

背景知识：

希拉克执政时期，法国在国际问题上多与美国唱反调。2003年法国强烈反对美国对伊拉克的军事干涉行动，法美关系降到冰点。由此，法国难在伊拉克重建中得利，法美双边经贸往来也逐年萎缩。亲美的萨科齐出任法国总统100天来，频频向布什示好。在有关伊朗核问题上，更以强硬的“武力”言辞声援美国。这是法国综合研判国际形势的选择，也是法国对中东自身战略利益的考虑，法国不能坐视伊朗和叙利亚的势力威胁其在黎巴嫩的传统利益。法国“强硬吹风”，意在敲山镇虎，警告内贾德政府不要过多介入黎巴嫩事务。

第1段 Nicolas Sarkozy: 尼古拉·萨科齐 1955年1月28日出生于法国巴黎，1983年28岁便出任 Neuilly-sur-Seine 市长，2002年任法国内务部部长，2004年任法国财政部部长，2007年当选法国总统，5月16日就职。他是法国人民运动联盟(Union Pour un Mouvement Populaire/UMP)领导人。

第1段 simplified treaty: 萨科齐上任不久于今年5月23日评价刚刚召开的欧盟高峰会议时说：“简化条约”是欧盟走出宪政危机的唯一出路。“简化条约”应该包括原先提出的宪章中核心改革内容，如延长欧盟主席任期，要有一位欧盟外长，要制定有效的多数表决的选举制度等。萨科齐在竞选时曾表示，“简化条约”就是无需再进行公决，而是由议会批准即可。现已有18个国家批准了欧盟宪法最初的文本内容，尚有9国未表态。欧盟领导人希望在2009年解决这个难题。

第1段 Mediterranean Union: 地中海联盟，是萨科齐在竞选总统时提出的构想，拟议中的地中海联盟由地中海沿岸16国组成，其中包括土耳其和以色列。萨科齐出任法国总统后，地中海沿岸地区和非洲成为他的外交重点之一。萨科齐主张地中海沿岸的欧洲国家和北非国家能效仿欧盟，最终建立地中海联盟，作为连接欧洲和非洲的纽带，在经济贸易共同发展、打击国际恐怖主义、协调解决移民问题和推行民主化问题上发挥积极作用。而法国，毫无争议地将是这个联盟的火车头。经由地中海联盟，可以开创一个南欧对抗北欧的平衡力量，而且扩张法国在这个区域的影响力。不过，国与国之间的紧张关系必须先解决。摩洛哥和阿尔及利亚长期因西撒哈拉沙漠问题交恶，封锁双方国界已届十年；而还未打消进入欧盟的土耳其，也不见得要接受萨科齐的梦想。以巴危机和移民问题使得欧洲地中海伙伴关系无法正常运作，同样也可以瘫痪地中海联盟，如何调和以色列与穆斯林国家的关系成为关键。同样地，欧盟未来也不见得会支持一个在能源发展和安全领域上会与其竞争的组织。由此可见，建立地中海联盟并非易事。

第1段 ... helped to free Bulgarian nurses on death row in Libya: 系指保加利亚“艾滋护士”事件。1999年，利比亚426名儿童在输血过程中感染了艾滋病，在该国工作的19名保加利亚医生和护士受到牵连，尽管后来证据

表明当地医疗卫生条件差是感染艾滋病的原因,但利比亚法院于2004年5月以“故意传播艾滋病病毒罪”将其其中5名保加利亚籍护士和1名巴勒斯坦籍医生判处死刑。虽然在国际社会压力下,2005年该案得以重审,但2007年7月11日利比亚最高法院仍然宣布维持重审后的死刑判决。为此,法国“第一夫人”两次抵达利比亚,表面上是为“艾滋护士”的命运奔走,而背后则具有为争取利比亚对建立地中海联盟的积极回应的政治意义。为此,萨科齐在访问利比亚当晚对媒体也坦率地表示,“如果这些护士不被释放回国,我是不会来此访问的”。由此可见,“艾滋护士”事件及其解决的背后折射着法国在其外交战略方面的考量。

第1段 a landmark foreign-policy speech: 系指萨科齐在今年8月27日发表的有关其外交政策的演讲,指出伊朗的核计划是当今世界所面临的最严重的危机。媒体称萨科齐突破了法国传统外交,向美国新保守主义更加靠近;而避免伊斯兰世界与西方的冲突是法国21世纪所面临的“第一个挑战”。

第4段 NATO(North Atlantic Treaty Organisation): 第二次世界大战后,为对付苏联不断扩大的影响,美国及其西欧盟国力主加强集体防务。美国、加拿大经与《布鲁塞尔公约》缔约国(英、法、荷、比、卢)谈判,于1949年4月4日在华盛顿签署《北大西洋公约》,签字国除上述国家外,还有丹麦、挪威、冰岛、葡萄牙、意大利12国(希腊、土耳其、联邦德国、西班牙分别于1952年、1965年、1982年参加),并据此成立北大西洋公约组织。公约规定,缔约国联合实行集体防务,任何缔约国与他国发生战争时,其他缔约国应给予援助,包括武力支援等。北约组织设在布鲁塞尔。部长理事会和防务计划委员会,为北约组织最高决策机构。

Atlantic alliance: “大西洋联盟”即指“北大西洋公约组织”(The North Atlantic Treaty Organization),系三个别称之一,即 the North Atlantic Alliance, the Atlantic Alliance, or the Western Alliance。

第4段 NATO's integrated military command: 系指成员国共同组建一体化部队的军事指挥部,在任何情况下均服从最高层统帅的指挥,完成保护成员国不受侵犯的使命。

第6段 Bernard Kouchner: 贝尔纳·库什内1939年11月1日出生于法国阿维农,是法国著名左翼人士、政治家和外交家。身为医生的他是无国界医生组织的两个创始人之一(1971-1979),也是世界医生组织创始人和主席(1980-1988)。1992年至1993年出任法国卫生部部长,1994年到1997年任欧洲议会议员和开发合作委员会主任委员,1999年到2001年任联合国秘书长特使和联合国使团负责人进驻科索沃。

第8段 ... persuaded Colombia to free a top guerrilla: “哥伦比亚革命武装力量”是哥伦比亚最大的反政府武装,制造过多次绑架人质事件,目前共挟持大约60名重要人质,其中包括2002年2月遭绑架的3名美国人和哥前总统候选人、拥有法国和哥伦比亚双重国籍的英格丽德·贝当古。这支武装要求以手中人质换取他们所有被监禁的武装成员。在计划采取军事行动遭各方尤其是法国的强烈反对后,哥伦比亚政府于2007年6月4日释放了“哥伦比亚革命武装力量”负责对外联络事务的高级成员罗德里戈·格兰达,格兰达是在押的级别最高的反政府武装组织成员。哥政府此举的目的在于通过和平手段与反政府武装达成协议,促使对方释放更多重要人质。哥伦比亚总统乌里韦说,此次释放格兰达是应法国新任总统尼古拉·萨科齐的要求。萨科齐上任以来便着手解救贝当古,他明确表示不希望哥方使用武力解救人质。

第9段 Taylor Nelson Sofres PLC (TNS): 系全球最大的客户定制研究公司和著名社会与政治调查机构,同时也是消费状况、广播、电视收听和收视率及媒体情报服务的主要供货商。其总部设于伦敦,现有员工13000人,并在英国伦敦证券交易所上市,在全球70多个国家提供有关市场调查、分析和咨询建议的服务。目前,TNS在中国的北京、上海和广州开有分公司,其中文名称是“TNS市场研究咨询公司”。顺便提一下,“PLC”是“Public Limited Company”的首字母词,是英国、爱尔兰、澳大利亚等国的用法,其股份可以向公众出售,美国称“Public Company”。

语言点:

第(5)段 Mr Sarkozy has started to sound more muscular and supportive on some issues: “muscular”有强有力的,刚毅的意思。可以有“muscular language”,“muscular speech”的搭配用法。

第(7)段 ... neither French grandeur nor gloire, both staples of Chirac-era discourse: “staple”就是“used all the time”,即“惯用的,常用的”,如“Marty's staple excuses”。“grandeur”= 英语“grandeur”,即“great”;“gloire”= 英语“glory”。这两个法语词是为了保留原来的用词特点,其在英语的意义基本一致;但有时也要注意一个法语词进入英语之后,其意义可能会发生一些变化。

(范守义 译注自 The Economist Aug. 30, 2007)



Pavarotti: A Voice for the Ages

帕瓦罗蒂: 不朽的歌声

By Christopher Porterfield

Audience members at *the Metropolitan Opera¹ looked at one another in amazement. Did we just hear what we thought we heard? Onstage, the strapping² young Italian tenor³ singing opposite *Joan Sutherland⁴ in *The Daughter of the Regiment* had just trumpeted⁵ a ringing high C, then another, and another. He was singing an aria⁶ that most tenors transpose⁷ down a step, in order to get by on B-flats (tough enough). But this fellow *tossed off⁸ every high C in the aria with astonishing ease and brilliance—nine in all. The effect was electrifying⁹. Within a day the Met box office was besieged¹⁰, and Manhattan 's media mills *swung into action¹¹.

That was in 1972. The tenor was Luciano Pavarotti. For a decade he had been building an international operatic reputation as a real comer¹². Now, with those high C's at the Met, he announced that he had fully arrived. Virtually from that moment until he died this week of pancreatic¹³ cancer at 71, he reigned in the public mind as the primo¹⁴ tenor—make that the primissimo¹⁵ tenor—of his day.

The extravagance of the label was just right. In both his music and his personality, Pavarotti's exuberance¹⁶ was multissimo¹⁷. His voice—"one of those *freaks of nature¹⁸ that comes very rarely in a hundred years," according to conductor Richard Bonyngne—had a clear, penetrating timbre¹⁹, alive with the resonance known to singers as "ping." At the same time it radiated a gorgeously warm romantic sheen²⁰. He produced it with an unforced, open-throated quality that Italians call *lasciarsi andare*²¹—letting it pour forth.

He also poured forth showmanship²². A six-footer ►

大都会歌剧院的观众面面相觑,感到不可思议。我们刚才是否听到了我们本想听到的声音?台上,在《军中女郎》一剧中与琼·萨瑟兰联袂主演的那个大块头的年轻意大利男高音刚刚唱过了一个响亮的高音C,接着再一个,又一个。他唱的咏叹调是大多数男高音都要降一个音级的,以便能够唱到降B调(尽管难度也够大的了)。而这位老兄在唱这支咏叹调时以令人惊异的轻松和清晰动人的音色轻而易举地唱满了每一个高音C——总共9个。此次演唱效果令观众兴奋不已。一天之内,大都会歌剧院的售票处人满为患,曼哈顿的媒体铺天盖地大加报道。

那是在1972年。这位男高音就是卢恰诺·帕瓦罗蒂。10年来,他一直在为成为真正具有国际歌剧声誉的歌唱家而努力。现在,有了大都会歌剧院的那些高音C,他宣告他已大获全胜。事实上从那时起,直到71岁的他本周因胰腺癌去世,在公众心目中,他一直是首席男高音,使自己成为所处时代无与伦比的男高音。

这一盛名其实恰如其分。他的音乐和个性都充满了诸多活力。正如指挥家理查德·博宁所说,他的声音“属于几百年难出几个的奇音”,音色清晰,极具穿透力,具有歌手们熟知的“砰”声回响。同时,它还散发出一种华美而又温暖浪漫的光彩。他发声自然、嗓音开阔,具有意大利人所谓“随意抒发”的音色,唱起来声音倾泻而出。

他同时还极具表演才能。身高6英尺 ►

who weighed 300 pounds or more for much of his life, he had a Rabelaisian²³ appetite for food and fun. Offstage he clowned on TV talk shows, appeared in commercials and movies, and generated nonstop tabloid²⁴ copy. Reports of his dietary struggles and weight fluctuations circulated like a runaway Dow Jones average: up 25, down 80, up 60. He was a household name to millions of people who had never seen the inside of an opera house.

Onstage he connected viscerally²⁵ with audiences. Taking his bows, he spread wide his enormous stevedore²⁶ arms in a gesture of embrace, often flaunting²⁷ a trademark white handkerchief that was approximately the size of Rhode Island. As applause cascaded²⁸ over him, he visibly inhaled it like life-giving oxygen, which it was to him. "I am enthusiastic of the job I do and enthusiastic of life," he once said. "The pleasure of the profession is the human warmth around me, the public out there."

In the 1980s and '90s the showmanship tended to take over. At a time when Pavarotti was canceling more and more performances at the world's opera houses, he turned to solo concerts in such big venues as sports arenas, convention centers, even a circus tent. He issued a slew²⁹ of commercial recordings, *racking up³⁰ sales that *gave pop stars like Elton John a run for their money³¹. He barnstormed³² with Plácido Domingo and José Carreras as "The Three Tenors," favoring spectacular settings like the *Baths of Caracalla³³ in Rome, which in turn ►

尺,一生中很多时候体重都超过300磅,他对食物和逗乐的钟情颇具拉伯雷的色彩。舞台上,他在电视脱口秀中故作蠢态,逗人发笑,在电视广告和电影中露面,而且是小报新闻不断的话题。有关他节食减肥斗争和体重波动的报道好像失控的道琼斯平均价格一样循环往复,升25,降80,再升60。在那些从未见识过剧场内部模样的人当中,他也是个家喻户晓的人物。

舞台上,他深深地打动观众。鞠躬之后,他展开巨大的如装卸工的双臂,做出拥抱的动作,经常挥动一块尺寸足有罗德岛那么大的招牌式的白手绢。当他博得连绵不绝的掌声时,他显然加以吸纳,对他而言,掌声如同维持生命的氧气。他曾经说:“我对我所从事的事业及生活充满热情。这份职业的乐趣在于我周围人们的热情,观众就在那里。”

20世纪80年代和90年代,这一表演才能转向了另一端。当时,帕瓦罗蒂取消了越来越多的全球歌剧院的演出,他开始体育场、会议中心,甚至马戏团大棚等大型场所举行独唱音乐会。他发行了一系列商业唱片,销量不断增加,与埃尔顿·约翰等流行乐明星展开激烈竞争。他与普拉西多·多明戈和何塞·卡雷拉斯一道,作为“三大男高音”,在小城巡回演出,钟情于罗马 ►

1. the Metropolitan Opera 位于纽约林肯中心的大都会歌剧院是来自世界各地最富创造力和天分的歌剧艺术家汇聚的场所,他们分属歌剧的各个领域,包括:歌唱家、指挥、作曲家、管弦乐队乐师、舞台导演、设计师、视觉艺术家、舞台指导和舞蹈演员。

2. strapping['stræpɪŋ] a. 魁梧的;高大强壮的

3. tenor ['tenə(r)] n. 男高音(歌手)

4. Joan Sutherland 琼·萨瑟兰 1926- ,澳大利亚著名女高音歌唱家

5. trumpet['trʌmpɪt] vt. (以喇叭声似的声音)大声说出,大声宣告

6. aria['ɑ:riə] n. [音](尤指歌剧或中清唱剧中的)咏叹调

7. transpose[trænspəʊz] vt. (音)变调,移调

8. toss off 轻而易举地做(或写等)

9. electrifying['i:lektɹɪfaɪɪŋ] a. 使人兴奋不已的

10. besiege['bi:si:dʒ] vt. 拥在...周围;围住

11. swing into action 立即行动起来;马上大干起来

12. comer['kʌmə(r)] n. <主美> 有成功希望的人

13. pancreatic[,pæŋkrɪ'æti:k] a. [解]胰的

14. primo ['pri:məʊ] <拉> a. 第一的

15. primissimo n. <意> 首要,第一

16. exuberance[ɪg'zju:bərəns] n. 生气勃勃的行动,感情洋溢的言语

17. multissimo n. 应为作者自创组合词,意为多方面

18. a freak of nature 不正常的事物,怪异的事物;畸形生物

19. timbre['tɪmbə(r)] n. [音] 音品,音质,音色

20. sheen['ʃi:n] n. 光辉;光泽

21. lasciarsi andare 意大利文,英文意为 let yourself go, 本文译为“随意抒发”。

22. showmanship['ʃəʊmənʃɪp] n. 善于表演(或表现)的能力

23. Rabelaisian['ræbə'leɪziən] a. (法国作家)拉伯雷式文风的,拉伯雷式粗野幽默和尖刻讽刺的

24. tabloid['tæblɔɪd] n. (版面比一般报纸小一半、多以浓缩形式并配插图刊出耸人听闻内容的)通俗小报

25. viscerally['vɪsərəli] ad. 深在脏腑地,出自内心地

26. stevedore['sti:vədɔ:(r)] n. 装卸工,码头工

27. flaunt[flɔ:nt] vt. 夸耀,夸示

28. cascade[kæ'skeɪd] vi. 像瀑布般下落(或倾泻、流注)

29. slew[slu:] n. <美口> 许多,大量

30. rack up <俚> 累积得分;累积取得

31. give sb a (good) run for their money 不让...轻易取胜;与...进行激烈竞争

32. barnstorm ['bɑ:nstɔ:m] <美口> vi. 在小城镇(或乡间)作巡回演出

33. Baths of Caracalla 卡拉卡拉浴场 古罗马的公共浴场。艾文汀山下的新大学城上是卡拉卡拉公共浴场的古遗迹,该浴场是罗马皇帝普提米乌斯·塞维鲁于公元206年所建,217年由他的儿子卡拉卡拉完成,故名卡拉卡拉浴场

yielded still more recordings and TV specials. 'I want to be famous everywhere,' he said, and he was.

It was heady³⁴ stuff for a baker's son from the small Italian city of Modena, who had briefly taught elementary school and sold insurance while pursuing his vocal studies. As late as the 1970s Pavarotti liked to say he was still "a country boy," and he *played up³⁵ his modest roots by spending his summers on home turf³⁶, swimming, riding horses and expertly *whipping up³⁷ pasta³⁸ feasts. But his family home was now a 17th century mansion on 12 acres, and there was no disguising his status as an immensely wealthy international superstar. Eventually his prolonged globetrotting³⁹ absences *took a toll⁴⁰ on family life. In 1996 he separated from the Modena girl he had married 35 years before, Adua Veroni, to be with his secretary, Nicoletta Mantovani, whom he married in 2003.

Pavarotti was unquestionably the most celebrated and most exciting tenor in the second half of the 20th century. Was he also the best? Here a definition of terms is in order. Some tenors ranged more widely through the repertory⁴¹. Pavarotti concentrated on the classic lyric roles in such works as *La Boheme*, *La Traviata* and *Madame Butterfly*, and in later decades, when his voice turned darker, added more forceful roles like those in *Tosca* and *Un Ballo in Maschera*; but he rarely ventured into ruggedly dramatic territory, and almost never sang in any language but Italian.

Still other tenors displayed more refinement and style, and brought a richer cultural or intellectual background to their roles. A case in point: Domingo, the other dominant tenor of the era, a more consistent, versatile and rounded singer than Pavarotti and a far more affecting actor (a domain where Pavarotti's skills remained, to put it kindly, rudimentary⁴²).

Yet no one matched Pavarotti at his best for sheer, prodigal⁴³ outpouring of vocal beauty. And what he lacked in subtlety and polish he made up for in vitality, natural talent and entertainment value. In this sense Pavarotti the celebrity and Pavarotti the artist were one. The same simplicity, verve⁴⁴ and generosity of spirit that made him a walking media event shone through his resplendent⁴⁵ voice. His singing expressed the identical quality that it inspired in listeners around the world: an instinctive joy in the performance itself.

卡拉卡拉浴场这类戏剧性场景,而这又带来了更多的唱片和电视专题片的制作。“我想名扬世界。”他说到做到。

作为意大利小城摩德纳的一位面包师的儿子,他曾经担任过不长时间的小学老师,还边卖保险,边继续自己的歌唱学习,这是令人感叹的经历。直到20世纪70年代,帕瓦罗蒂还喜欢说自己仍然是个“乡下孩子”。他刻意保持其纯朴的乡土意识。夏天,他在家乡打发时光、游泳、骑马、熟练地制作意大利面招待宾客。但是他的家宅现在已经是占地12英亩的一座17世纪的府第,毫不掩饰他是一位极为富有的国际超级巨星。最终,他延长了影响其家庭生活的环球巡演。1996年,他与35年前嫁给他的摩德纳女孩阿杜瓦·韦罗尼分手,与其秘书尼科莱塔·曼托瓦尼生活在一起,并于2003年结婚。

毋庸置疑,帕瓦罗蒂是20世纪下半叶最著名和最激动人心的男高音。他是否也是最优秀的呢?在这里措辞的释义是妥当的。一些男高音演唱的曲目更广泛。帕瓦罗蒂则专注于古典抒情角色,如《波西米亚人》、《茶花女》和《蝴蝶夫人》里的角色。在后来的几十年,他的音色变得更低沉圆润,他增演了如《托斯卡》和《假面舞会》里个性更坚强的角色。但是他很少冒险涉足尖厉的戏剧型的领域,而且几乎只以意大利语演唱。

此外,其他一些男高音的演唱风格更为细腻且有独特风格,而且对他们的角色注入更丰富的文化或者知识背景。一个适例为:多明戈,同时代的另一位举足轻重的男高音,比帕瓦罗蒂风格更稳定,更多才多艺,也更完美,并且是更是感动观众的演员(说得好听点儿,这是帕瓦罗蒂未能完全发展的领域。)

然而,帕瓦罗蒂以其纯净、丰润、奔涌而出的美妙音色,在其艺术巅峰期无人可与匹敌。在细腻完美方面所欠缺的,他以活力、天资和娱乐性方面做了弥补。从这个意义上讲,作为名人和作为艺术家的帕瓦罗蒂是不可分割的。正是上面提到的使他成为鲜活的重新闻事件主题的朴实、热情及豪爽的品性通过其华美的歌声变得更为杰出。他的歌声表达了同样的特性,感染了全世界的听众:表演的本身正是一种本能的快乐。

(刘丽娜 译自 Time Sep. 6, 2007)



Kai Siegbahn

凯·西格巴恩

Nobel prizewinning physicist whose work focused on electron spectroscopy¹

专注于电子能谱学研究的诺贝尔物理学奖获得者

By Frank Close

Kai Siegbahn, the Swedish physicist and Nobel laureate, has died of a heart attack at his summer cabin at Angelholm, southern Sweden. He was 89. The chances of winning a Nobel prize are slim enough, but on six occasions the winner's parent has also received this singular² honour. Kai Siegbahn won one in 1981, his father, Karl Manne George Siegbahn, having done so in 1924. On receipt of his award, Kai said: 'It's a decided advantage if you start discussing physics every day at breakfast.' Clearly, Kai had learned well, as both he and his father won their prizes for work involving spectroscopy—the detection of particles and measurement of their energies. Siegbahn Sr's award had been for studies of X-ray spectroscopy; Kai's was for the development of a technique to test the composition and purity of materials by means of electron spectroscopy. Before his work, electron spectroscopy had been little more than a laboratory curiosity. He changed it into a powerful means of analysis, which has today become a common industrial process.

The story begins in 1905 with Albert Einstein and his explanation of the *photoelectric effect³. When ►

瑞典物理学家、诺贝尔奖获得者凯·西格巴恩因心脏病发作,在其瑞典南部恩厄尔霍尔姆的度夏小屋中逝世,享年 89 岁。获得诺贝尔奖的机会本来就非常之小,但曾有 6 次是父子二人都曾接受过这项殊荣,凯·西格巴恩是在 1981 年得的奖,其父卡尔·曼内·乔治·西格巴恩则于 1924 年获得。在获奖致辞中,凯说:“如果你每天从早饭时候起就开始讨论物理学,那肯定是大有好处的。”显然,凯跟他的父亲学得很好,因为他们父子二人都是因为在光谱学上的成就而获奖。光谱学是检测粒子和测量其能量的一门学科。老西格巴恩的获奖是因为 X 射线光谱学的研究。凯则是因为他研究出一门通过电子能谱学来测定物质组成和纯度的技术。在他的研究成果之前,电子能谱学不过是实验室中的一件奇物。他把它变成了一种强大的分析手段,如今已成为工业上常用的方法了。

事情得从 1905 年阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦给出对光电效应的解释说起。当一种物质受 ►

1. spectroscopy[ˈspekˌtrɒskəpi] n. [物] 光谱学; 波谱学
2. singular[ˈsɪŋɡjələ(r)] a. 非凡的, 突出的
3. photoelectric effect [电子] 光电效应; 光电现象

34. heady[ˈhedli] a. 任性的, 执拗的

35. play up 对...多重视 或多宣传; 提高...的重要性; 强调

36. turf[tɜːf] n. (自己的) 地盘, 势力范围

37. whip sth up 匆匆做 饭等

38. pasta[ˈpæstə] n. 意大利面制品; 意大利面食 包括通心粉 极细面条等

39. globetrotting[ˈgləʊb.trɒtɪŋ] a. 环球旅行的, 周游世界的

40. take a (或 it's) toll 造成损失 或危害、伤亡等

41. repertory[ˈrepətəri] n. = repertoire (剧团、演员、歌唱家、舞蹈家等排练娴熟可随时演出的) 全部剧目; 全部曲目; 全部节目

42. rudimentary[ˌruːdɪˈmentəri] a. 基本的, 初步的; 早期的, 尚未发展完全的

43. prodigal[ˈprɒdɪɡəl] a. (物产等) 丰富的, 大量的

44. verve[vɜːv] n. 热情; 精力; 生气

45. resplendent[ˌrɪˈsplendənt] a. 灿烂的; 光辉的; 辉煌的, 华丽的

a substance is irradiated⁴ with *ultraviolet light⁵ or X-rays, it may be made to emit electrons. Einstein showed that UV light or X-rays consist of individual photons⁶, which hit the electrons in the material and eject them. The energy of one of these electrons is equal to the energy of the incident⁷ photon, minus the energy with which the electron was originally bound within the atoms of the sample.

Scientists quickly realised that if they used monochromatic⁸ light—for which all photons have the same energy—it might be possible by studying the emitted electrons to get valuable information on the electron structure of the sample being examined. The problem was that when an electron is ejected from an atom deep within a material, it gets buffeted about while escaping, and the resulting random energy losses obscure the signal. If the electrons had escaped unimpeded, the graph that the scientist obtained would consist of a series of sharp peaks and dips, whose pattern, like a fingerprint, could be translated by an expert to give the critical information.

The buffeting, however, obscured the peaks, turning them into smeared⁹, minor hills on an undulating¹⁰ landscape. Consequently, the technique was a curiosity but of little practical use. The decisive step came from work that Kai Siegbahn was doing in the 1940s. At that time he had been studying electrons emitted in radioactive decays¹¹ of nuclei¹² (beta-decay). In doing so, he designed a powerful spectrometer¹³ involving a mushroom-shaped magnet that focused the *beams of electrons¹⁴ in not one but two directions, which improved the sensitivity 10-fold over previous instruments. Having been using this device to study electrons emitted by atomic nuclei, in the 1950s he developed it so as to be sensitive to electrons emitted by the photoelectric effect.

The results were remarkable. In addition to finding the broad hillocks¹⁵ that had been previously observed in such experiments, Siegbahn's sensitive device showed also a number of sharp peaks that had never been seen before. These turned out to be from electrons that had managed to escape from the material without losing energy *en route¹⁶. These were the ones that mattered. For the first time, electron spectroscopy had become a practical means of determining what the energies of the electrons were when originally trapped in the material.

As the energies of electrons within atoms are quantised¹⁷ with *characteristic values¹⁸ for different atomic elements, the information that Siegbahn was able to extract ►

紫外光或 X 射线的照射时, 可能会导致其发射出电子。爱因斯坦证明了紫外光或 X 射线是由一个个光子组成的, 这些光子打在该物质中的电子上, 会将它们激发出来。这些电子中每个电子的能量就等于入射光子的能量减去该电子当初存在于样本原子中时的能量。

科学家们很快认识到, 如果他们使用单色光——因为单色光的光子都具有相同的能量——就有可能通过发射出的电子得到有关受检样本的电子结构的有价值的信息。但问题在于, 当一个处于某物体深层的原子发射出一个电子时, 这个电子逸出时会遭到连续碰撞, 而由此造成的随机能量损失可能会使信号变得模糊。若是电子逸出时不受阻挡, 那么科学家得到的图形就会表现为一系列明显的波峰和波谷, 而其形式就像指纹一样, 可通过专家的破解得出关键的信息。

但这种连续碰撞使波峰变得不再显著, 将其转变成波形图上轮廓不清的小丘。因此, 这项技术虽然新奇, 但却没有多少实际用途。决定性的一步来自凯·西格巴恩在 20 世纪 40 年代所做的工作。那时, 他一直在研究原子核在放射性蜕变(蜕变) 时发射出的电子。在操作过程中, 他设计了一个功能强大的光谱仪, 用一个蘑菇形的磁铁, 使电子束不是沿着一个方向而是两个方向聚焦, 由此将仪器的灵敏度提高到过去的 10 倍。他一直用这个仪器研究原子核射出的电子, 在 20 世纪 50 年代他进一步研究仪器的灵敏度, 使之足以探测由光电效应产生的电子。

这种仪器所得到的结果是惊人的。除了发现此前这类实验中已看到过的宽阔的小丘外, 西格巴恩的灵敏仪器还显示出若干以前从未见到过的明显的波峰。后来证明, 这些波峰就是来自于从样本物质中逸出而中途没有损失能量的电子。这些才是真正重要的发现。电子能谱学第一次变成了一种实用手段, 用以确定这些电子在被束缚于样本物质中时的能量。

由于原子中的电子的能量可用不同元素原子的特征值进行量子化, 因此从西格巴恩所得出的信息就能揭示出 ►

revealed the identity of the atoms in the material. Upon closer study, he found that there were subtle shifts in the energies, which turned out to depend on the molecule or the crystal to which the atom was bound. Thus, he had come up with a practically useful analytical method for studying not only which atoms are included in a sample, but also in which chemical environment these atoms exist.

This has spawned many important fields of application, for instance in the study of *surface chemistry¹⁹ processes such as catalysis and corrosion, wear rates on prostheses²⁰ and contaminants on electrical circuits. Commercial electron spectrometers based on Siegbahn's innovation have been available for many years, and electron spectroscopy is now a standard technique at hundreds of laboratories throughout the world.

Siegbahn was born in Lund, Sweden, and received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Uppsala and his doctorate from the University of Stockholm. He was research associate at the Nobel Institute for Physics from 1942 to 1951, professor of physics at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm from 1951 to 1954 and professor and head of the physics department at the University of Uppsala from 1954. He officially retired in 1984 but continued working in his Uppsala laboratory for the rest of his life.

The winner of many prestigious awards, he was also for many years a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, which chooses the Nobel laureates. It is reported that in 1981, his colleagues asked him not to take part in the deliberations. If this was a strong clue to him that he was under consideration, he never *let on²¹. 'I had no advance indication that I would be receiving it. The winner always comes as a surprise.'

Siegbahn is survived by his wife, Anna Brita, and their three sons, two of whom, Per and Hans, are physicists.

◆ Kai Manne Börje Siegbahn, physicist, born April 20 1918; died July 20 2007

样本物质中所含的原子是什么。但经过进一步的研究,他发现这些能量存在微小的偏移,而后来证明其偏移的程度取决于束缚这些原子的分子或晶体。因此,他得出了一个很实用的分析方法,不仅可以研究一个样本中含有哪些原子,还可以研究这些原子处于什么样的化学环境中。

该成果已衍生出许多重要的应用领域,例如对于催化剂和腐蚀、人工假体的磨损率以及电路中的污染物等表面化学过程的研究。以西格巴恩的研究成果为基础的商用电子光谱仪已上市多年,而电子能谱学现已成为全世界数百个实验室中使用的标准技术。

西格巴恩生于瑞典隆德,在乌普萨拉大学获得学士和硕士学位,在斯德哥尔摩大学获得博士学位。1942至1951年曾任斯德哥尔摩诺贝尔物理研究所的研究助理,1951至1954年曾任斯德哥尔摩瑞典皇家理工学院物理学教授,而自1954年起担任乌普萨拉大学物理学教授及系主任。他于1984年正式退休,但仍继续在乌普萨拉的实验室中工作,直至去世。

作为众多著名奖项的获得者,多年来他还是负责挑选诺贝尔奖得主的瑞典皇家科学院的一员。据报道,在1981年他的同事曾要他不参与审议工作。如果说这明显地暗示出他已是被考虑的人选,他却从未吐露过这一点。‘事先我没有见到什么迹象表明我会获奖。获奖者总是出人意料。’

西格巴恩身后留有他的妻子安娜·布里塔和3个儿子,其中的两个——佩尔和汉斯——也都是物理学家。

◆ 凯·曼内·伯耶·西格巴恩,物理学家,生于1918年4月20日,卒于2007年7月20日 (全如斌 译自the guardian Aug. 30, 2007)

4. irradiate['rɛɪdɪeɪt] vt. (用日光、紫外线、X射线等)照射; [物]辐照

5. ultraviolet light [物] 紫外光, 紫外辐射

6. photon['fəʊtɒn] n. [物] 光子, 光子量子

7. incident['ɪnsɪdənt] a. [物] 入射的

8. monochromatic[ˌmɒnəʊkrəʊ'mætɪk] a. [物] 单色的

9. smear[smɪə(r)] vt. 把...擦模糊

10. undulating[ˌʌndjʊleɪtɪŋ] a. 呈波浪形的

11. decay[dɪ'keɪ] n. [物] 放射性物质等) 衰减, 衰变

12. nucleus['nju:kliəs] ([复] -clei[-klaɪ] 或 -cleuses) n. [核] 核

13. spectrometer['spek'trɒmɪtə(r)] n. [物] 光谱仪, 分光计, 谱仪

14. a beam of electrons 电子束

15. hillock['hɪlək] n. 小丘; 小丘似的一堆

16. en route[ɒŋ'ru:t] <法> 在途中

17. quantise['kwɒntaɪz] vt. <主英> = quantize [物] 使量子化; 用量子力学 或量子论) 表示

18. characteristic value [数] 特征值

19. surface chemistry 表面化学

20. prosthesis['prɒsθɪsɪs] ([复] -theses[-θɪsɪz]) n. [医] 修复术; 修补物, 假体

21. let on <俚> 泄露 秘密); 流露真情



Ingo Maurer³

The magic of his light years

英戈·毛雷尔：光之魔法师

By Alice Rawsthorn

If you went to a restaurant and enjoyed the food, but hated the lighting, what would you do? Complain to the waiter? Ask to be moved to a better-lit table? Most of us would consider both to be reasonable responses, but not Ingo Maurer.

"There's a Japanese restaurant near here where the food is good but the lighting is absolutely awful," he explained. "So I made a little thing—from a strip of metal—to clip on to the lamp. Plup! It really helped." What did the restaurant think? "They didn't like it," said Maurer with a mischievous¹ giggle. "They couldn't understand why I did it."

They may have been more understanding if they'd known that this particular diner was unusually sensitive to light. One of the world's most ingenious² lighting designers, Maurer has created nearly 200 different lights in his Munich studio over the last 40 years, using everything from smashed³ crockery⁴ and Campari⁵ bottles to goose feathers and tea strainers⁶, as well as the advanced lighting technologies he develops himself. His achievements are to be celebrated in an exhibition opening next week at the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in New York.

The exhibition's title, "Provoking Magic," is unusually apt⁷. At 75, Maurer looks rather like a magician (albeit a benign one—more Dumbledore than Voldemort) with a mop⁸ of white hair and theatrical manner. ►

如果你光顾一家餐厅，对那里的菜肴颇为满意，但却不喜欢那儿的照明，你会怎么做呢？向侍者抱怨？要求换到照明比较好的桌子？我们中大多数人会认为这两种反应都合情合理，但英戈·毛雷尔却是个异数。

"这附近有家日本餐厅，菜肴不错但照明实在糟糕，"他解释说，"于是我用一根金属条做了个小东西夹在这盏灯上。嘿！还真管用。"餐厅觉得怎么样呢？"他们不喜欢它，"毛雷尔顽皮地咯咯笑着说，"他们不明白我为什么这么做。"

如果他们知道这个挑剔的食客对照明非常敏感，就会多几分理解。作为世界最富创意的照明设计师之一，过去40年间，毛雷尔在他的慕尼黑工作室创造出近200种样式各异的灯饰，所采用的材料从碎陶器和堪培利开胃酒瓶到鹅毛和茶叶过滤器等等无所不包，并结合利用了他本人开发的高级照明技术。他的成就即将在纽约库珀-休伊特国家设计博物馆下周开幕的展览会上展出。

本届展览会的主题“点燃魔幻世界”非常恰当。75岁的毛雷尔看上去更像个魔术师（尽管是温文尔雅的那类——更像是邓不利多而不是伏地魔），留着乱蓬蓬的白发，举手投足都显得富有戏剧性。►

Entirely self-taught, he works by instinct, and fuses two strands of Germany's cultural heritage into his work. One is the technocracy⁹ that defined the modernist design tradition of the Bauhaus and Braun in the 20th century. The other evokes the dreamy visions of 19th century Romantics, like Karl Friedrich Schinkel and Casper David Friedrich.

Take "Flying Bulbs," the naked light bulbs sporting feathery wings that Maurer designed in the early 1990s. "They wed the utilitarianism¹⁰ of Edison to the fantasy of baroque¹¹ cherubs¹²," observed Gareth Williams, a curator at the Victoria & Albert Museum in London. "Maurer has introduced an expressive and poetic approach to a technical and utilitarian area of design."

Maurer traces his fascination with light to childhood boating trips with his fisherman-cum-inventor father on Lake Constance. "I was often with him, daydreaming on the lake," he recalled. "I'd observe how the water reflected the light and, much later, translated that into my work."

The family was so hard-up¹³ that when Maurer left school, he had to find a job, and was apprenticed to a typographer¹⁴. "That was very lucky," he said, "because typography taught me how to see." Eventually he saved enough money to study graphic design—or "commercial art¹⁵" as it was then called—in Munich from 1954 to 1958. Maurer and his young family then lived in the United States for a few years, before returning to Munich where he opened a graphic design studio. It was not until 1965 that he stumbled into lighting. ►



Ingo Maurer's "Birdie" (2002) uses goose feather wings and low-voltage bulbs.

完全是无师自通的毛雷尔,凭直觉工作,并将两股德国文化遗产融入其作品之中。一股是代表了20世纪包豪斯和布劳恩的现代主义设计传统的技术至上流派,另一股则体现出以卡尔·弗里德里希·申克尔和卡斯珀·达维德·弗里德里希等人为代表的19世纪浪漫主义的那种如梦似幻的视觉效果。

就拿毛雷尔上世纪90年代初设计的不加装饰、带有展翅羽翼的白炽灯“飞翔的灯泡”为例。“它们把爱迪生的功利主义与对巴罗克式小天使的奇思妙想相结合,”伦敦国立维多利亚-艾伯特博物馆馆长加雷思·威廉斯评述道,“毛雷尔将富有表现力和诗情画意的手法引入到产品设计的技术和实用领域。”

毛雷尔将他
对光的迷恋追溯
到与渔夫兼发明
家的父亲在康斯
坦茨湖上泛舟的
孩提时代。“那时
我经常和他在一
起,在湖上想这想
那,”他回忆道,
“我常常观察湖水
如何反射光亮,多
年以后将它体现

在了我的作品中。”

毛雷尔家的生活当时十分拮据,以至于他一毕业就不得不找份工作,给一个排字工当学徒。“那段经历很幸运,”他说,“因为排版印刷教会我如何用眼睛去观察。”最终他攒够了钱,并从1954年到1958年在慕尼黑学习平面设计——或者如当时所称的“商业美术”。毛雷尔带着自己的小家庭在美国住了几年,之后回到慕尼黑并在那里开了个平面设计工作室。直到1965年他才偶然涉足照明领域。►

1. mischievous[ˈmɪʃɪvəs] a. 顽皮的, 淘气的

2. ingenious[ɪnˈdʒiːniəs] a. (人、头脑) 灵巧的; 善于创造发明的; 足智多谋的

3. smashed[smæʃt] a. 破碎的; 粉碎的

4. crockery[ˈkrɒkəri] n. [总称] 陶器, 瓦器

5. campari[kæmˈpɑːri] n. 堪培利开胃酒

6. strainer[ˈstreɪnə(r)] n. (粗) 滤器; 滤网, 筛网

7. apt[æpt] a. 恰当的; 适宜的, 适当的

8. mop[mɒp] n. <口> 蓬乱的头发; 蓬乱的一团

9. technocracy[tekˈnɒkrəsi] n. 技术专家政治(制), 技术专家治国(制) (指主张按科学家、工程师的研究成果来管理工业资源并改革财经机构和社会体制)

10. utilitarianism[ˌjuːtɪliˈteəriənɪzəm] n. [哲] 信奉最大多数人的最大幸福

的) 功利主义

11. baroque[bəˈrɒk] a. 巴罗克风格的(建筑、艺术品) 多装饰曲线以追求动势与起伏的, 以铺张浮华为特色的

12. cherub[ˈtʃerəb] n. 小天使 绘画或雕塑中状似天使有翅膀的孩子

13. hard-up[ˌhɑːdˈʌp] a. 拮据的, 缺钱的(尤指暂时性的)

14. typographer[taɪˈpɒɡrəfə(r)] n. 排字工; 印刷工

15. commercial art 商业美术 用于广告、包装等)

"I was in a very cheap pensione¹⁶ in Venice after a good meal and a bottle of good wine, and looked up at the light bulb," he recalled. "It was like a flash. I fell in love. The light bulb is in everyone's heart. Cartoonists use it when a character has an idea—a bulb lights up above their heads. It has tremendous poetry."

Back in Munich, Maurer designed a light as a bulb within a bulb, and showed his prototypes to retailers and exhibited them at the Milan Furniture Fair. "I knew nothing about lighting design," he recalled. "I had no idea who Castiglioni and Magistretti were. But those were the people who came to the stand, and encouraged me." Spurning¹⁷ offers from manufacturers, Maurer decided to open his own factory outside Munich to make that light and to develop new designs in an old-fashioned Manufaktur, combining advanced technology with hand craftsmanship. "He became a *role model¹⁸ of the designer-entrepreneur in a country of big industries," said Clemens Weisshaar, a younger German product designer. "And he gave German design a soul in a time of overwhelming grayness."

The factory, now run by Maurer's wife, Jenny Lau, freed him from the need to placate clients, and enabled him to experiment. During the early 1980s, Maurer nearly bankrupted the company in his efforts to develop the YaYaHo low voltage halogen¹⁹ lighting system, which eventually became a best seller. Most famous lighting designers are renowned for creating intriguingly shaped lights, but over the years Maurer has become increasingly obsessed with the quality of the light his designs emit. "I focused on form in the beginning, but then I realized that the light itself is more important," he said.

He is lucky in that his career has coincided with dramatic changes in lighting technology. Maurer has been at the forefront of the development of light-emitting diodes, the semi-conductors known as LEDs—that act as miniature light sources—by using them in elaborate installations, furniture and wallpaper. He ►

"当时我住在威尼斯一个很便宜的膳宿公寓，在享受完一顿可口饭菜和一瓶美酒后，我抬头看到了那盏灯泡，"他回忆道，"就像是灵光一闪。我爱上了它。灯泡存在于每个人的心中。漫画家笔下的人物灵机一动时，就会用到这样一幕——在他们头顶上出现一个点亮的灯泡。它极富诗情画意。"

回到慕尼黑后，毛雷尔设计了一款灯泡中套灯泡的灯具，将他的样品展示给零售商，并在米兰家具交易会上展出。"我当时对照明设计一无所知，"他回忆说，"我尚不知道卡斯蒂廖尼和马吉斯特雷蒂是何许人，但正是这些人来到我的展台并鼓励我。"毛雷尔拒绝了制造商们的出价，决定在慕尼黑郊外开办自己的工厂生产这种灯具，同时用老

式的制造法，将先进技术 with 手工工艺相结合推出新设计。"他成了一个工业强国中集设计师和企业于一身的榜样人物，"年轻的德国产品设计师克莱门茨·魏斯哈尔说，"在阴郁为主宰的时代，他为德国设计赋予了灵魂。"

这家工厂现在由毛雷尔的妻子燕妮·劳管理，使他不必分神打理客户事宜，全身心地投入试验工作。上世纪80年代初期，毛雷尔为了研制YaYaHo 低压卤素照明系统，几乎让公司破产，而这个照明系统最终成为畅销品。大多数著名的照明设计师的名气都来自于灯具造型设计上的匠心独运，但多年来，毛雷尔越来越沉迷于他设



'bulb' table lamp
the bulb table lamp by ingo maurer. designed in 1966, this beautiful lamp is made of a polished chromium-plated metal base with hand-blown crystal glass. a classic maurer design, this lamp comes complete with 100 watt top-chromated bulb.

计的灯具所发出的光的品质。他说："我开始注重外形，但继而认识到光本身才是更重要的。"

幸运的是他的事业适逢照明技术发生巨变之时。毛雷尔一直站在发光二极管技术发展的前沿，将它们用于精致的装置、家具和墙纸上。这种被称为LED的半导体，能起到 ►



Ang Lee nabbed the Golden Lion on the Lido for the second time in three years, taking home the Venice Film Festival's top prize during the weekend for his romantic thriller "Lust, Caution," set in World War II-era Shanghai. 本周末(9月8日),李安以其浪漫惊悚片《色·戒》获得威尼斯电影节最高奖,3年内在利多再次捧得金狮奖。该片以二战时期的上海为背景。(The Hollywood Reporter Sep. 8, 2007)

Further proof that philanthropy is back in fashion has come in the form of a new poll which names Bill Gates, the Microsoft founder, and his wife, Melinda, as the most respected partnership in the world. The couple topped the poll of 3,000 business leaders asked to name the world's most inspiring partnerships. 新近的评选活动进一步证明,慈善事业再次成为风尚。微软创始人比尔·盖茨及其妻梅琳达被评为世界上最受尊敬的夫妇。在参予评选全球最具鼓舞性搭档的3000位商界精英中,盖茨夫妇名列榜首。(The Independent Sep. 24, 2007)



Dominique Strauss-Kahn, France's former finance minister and one-time Socialist presidential candidate, was confirmed yesterday as the next managing director of the International Monetary Fund. 昨天(9月28日),法国前财政部长、昔日的社会党总统候选人多米尼克·斯特劳斯卡恩被确认为下一届国际货币基金组织总裁。(The Times Sep. 29, 2007)

(林云娟 摘译)

is now working on an energy-efficient version, organic light-emitting diodes, although he still loves old-fashioned incandescent²⁰ bulbs. "You can see the flame, the soul inside," he explained.

Maurer continues to develop new products at his factory, but also creates large-scale installations, such as the giant crystal snowflake suspended above New York's Fifth Avenue each Christmas and the lighting he has created for the Cooper-Hewitt exhibition, canceling his customary trip to the Burning Man festival in the Nevada desert to prepare for the show. "I still have a mystical attraction to light," he said. "To this day I'm amazed that I can push a button and a light comes on. I know how it works, but I don't think about the technique. I'm just fascinated by it."

微型光源的作用。目前他正潜心研究节能型的有机发光二极管,尽管他仍对老式白炽灯泡一往情深。“你能看到里面的光焰,那是它的灵魂,”他解释说。

毛雷尔继续在他的工厂研制新产品,同时还设计大型装置,如每年圣诞节悬挂在纽约第五大道上空的巨型水晶雪花以及为库珀-休伊特展览会所设计的照明。为准备这次展示,他取消了要例行参加的在内华达沙漠举行的“火人节”。“我仍然对光有着难以言喻的情感,”他说,“直至今天我仍对自己能够一按下按钮灯就亮起来感觉奇妙无比。我知道它的工作原理,但我不去考虑其中的技术,我只是为它着迷。”

(卢广忠 摘译自 International Herald Tribune, Sep. 2, 2007)

16. pensione[pen'sjənei] n. (意大利等欧洲大陆国家的) 膳宿公寓, 小旅馆

17. spurn[spɜ:n] vt. 轻蔑地拒绝, 摒弃, 唾弃

18. role model [社][心] 供人仿效的) 角色模型; 行为榜样

19. halogen['hælədʒɪn] n. [化] 卤素

20. incandescent[ɪnkæn'desənt] a. 含有白炽物质的, 炽热发光的



Gaijin at the gates

门口的外国投资者

精读

Japan is courting foreign investors, not for their money but for their ideas

日本取悦外国投资者，不是为了获得投资者的资金，而是为了获得他们的经营理念

导读：面对激烈的全球竞争，世界强国都在考虑如何培养自己的创新竞争力。作为一个资金充足的国家，日本却想方设法吸引外国投资，其目的并非为投资者的资金，而是为投资所带来的人才及其经营理念，以及由此引入的竞争机制，最终以国内公司不能采用的方法，彻底重组日本旧的工业结构。这种“它山之石，可以为错”的思路，值得我们深思。我国的外汇储备高达 1.3 万多亿美元，我们也在大量引进外资，如何利用好国家的财富，如何在引进外资中达到最佳效益，最终使自主创新成为生生不息的动力是我们应当反思的问题。

为加深读者对文章的理解，我们在文末增设一道英文思考题。读者可以从文章中找到答案，也可以结合个人掌握的相关知识解答这道思考题。

(1) SEIYU, a Japanese discount retailer, this week forecast its sixth straight annual loss. But its chief executive did not bow in contrition¹ as other Japanese bosses might have. Instead, Ed Kolodziejski gushed² about the firm's bright future, his southern American twang³ a testament to his former role as an executive at Wal-Mart, which owns a majority of the Japanese firm. Despite Seiyu's terrible performance, its American parent is pouring in money to modernise its stores.

(2) That is just how Japan wants it. The government is trying hard to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). It has revamped⁴ the commercial code, made it easier for foreign firms to buy Japanese ones and set up a whole bureaucracy⁵ to *win over⁶ hesitant investors. Yet this enthusiasm underscores⁷ an oddity: why should a country that has an excess of capital seek out foreign money?

(3) The answer is not for the cash, but for the people and ideas that *come with⁸ it. Japan hopes foreigners can reform companies, introduce competition and *shake up⁹ old industry structures in ways that domestic firms cannot. "It is important that we have more new players in the Japanese economy, with new ideas and new business models," says Nobuyuki Nagashima of JETRO, a government agency that used to promote Japanese exports, but which now has an ►

本周，日本折扣零售商西友百货预测该公司将连续第六年亏损。然而，该公司总裁埃德·科沃杰伊斯基并没有像其他日本经理们那样会鞠躬致歉，反而大谈公司的光明前景。他那种带有美国南方特有声调的讲话显示了他先前在沃尔玛公司当经理时的那种风格。沃尔玛公司现拥有这家日本公司的大部分股份。尽管西友公司经营糟糕透顶，但其美国控股公司正注入资金使其各零售商店都实现现代化。

这正是日本人想要的。日本政府正努力吸引外国直接投资。日本政府已修改了商务法规，使外国公司收购日本公司更加便利，并建立起一个整套的行政系统，以争取那些举棋不定的投资者。然而这种热情却凸显了一种奇怪的情形：为什么一个资金富富有余的国家还要寻求外国资本？

答案是：不是为了钱，而是为了获取随投资而来的人材及经营理念。日本政府希望外国投资者能改革日本公司，引进竞争机制，并用国内公司不能采用的方法，彻底重组日本旧的产业结构。日本贸易振兴机构的信义长岛说：“在日本经济中，我们需要具有更多新思想和新的经营模式的新对手，这很重要。”这家政府机构过去负责推动日本产品的出口，而现在又获得了一项吸收外 ►

additional mandate¹⁰ to attract foreign investment.

(4) The notion that gaiatsu, or “foreign pressure”, can spur reform has a long history in Japan. In 1853 the “black ships” of America’s Commodore Perry forced the Japanese market open *at gunpoint¹¹, helping to unwind¹² centuries-old feudal traditions. More recently, if less flamboyantly¹³, foreign firms have disrupted the Japanese market by creating competition.

(5) For example, Renault’s Carlos Ghosn restored a near-bankrupt Nissan to health by drastically cutting suppliers and staff (though it has faltered¹⁴ lately). The arrival of Starbucks forced other coffee-shop chains to improve. Foreign insurers unleashed a bevy¹⁵ of new products that have been aped¹⁶ by domestic rivals. And foreign private-equity funds have fixed and flipped many foundering firms.

(6) But Japan’s embrace of foreign investment has been less successful than these examples suggest. Although Japan’s inward FDI doubled between 2000 and 2005, it still amounted to only 2.4% of national output, far less than in other big economies. In America the comparable figure is 15%, and in Germany, France and Britain it is between 30% and 40%. This means that foreign firms’ share of the economy is far smaller than in other countries (see chart).

(7) Japan lags so far behind for both economic and cultural reasons. Consumer spending is sluggish¹⁷, wages and prices are falling and the population is shrinking. “Japan is a somewhat saturated¹⁸ market already—the incentive¹⁹ for foreign investment is not that high,” explains Frances Cheung, an economist at Standard Chartered, an investment bank. Nor can Japan compete as a regional export hub with the likes of Singapore and Shanghai. ►

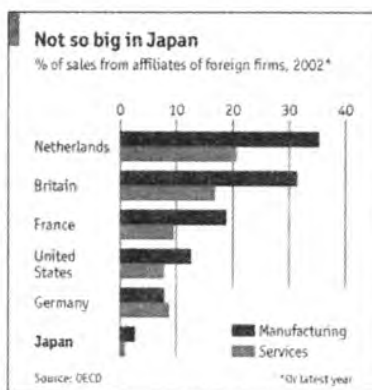
国投资的授权。

这种“外来压力”可以刺激改革的观念，在日本已有久远的历史。1853年，在美国海军准将佩里率领的“黑船”炮口威胁下，日本市场被迫对外开放，也促使日本摆脱数世纪之久的封建传统的束缚。近来，虽没那么张扬，但外国公司已通过营造竞争局面打乱了日本市场。

例如，法国雷诺汽车公司的卡洛斯·戈恩大规模地裁减供应商和公司员工（尽管后来已终止这种行为），使濒临破产的日本尼桑汽车公司重新恢复正常经营。美国星巴克咖啡公司落户日本，迫使其他日本咖啡连锁店改善经营。外国保险公司推出了一系列的新产品，国内保险公司一直加以仿效。外国私募股权基金的介入使许多基金进行整改。

然而，日本在吸收外国投资方面并不像上述例子那样成功。尽管进入日本的外国直接投资从2000年到2005年之间翻了一倍，但也只占国民产出的2.4%，远远低于其他经济大国。在美国，相应的比率为15%，而德国、法国及英国则在30%至40%之间。这就意味着外国公司在日本经济中的份额远远少于其他国家（请看图表）。

日本之所以如此落后，有经济及文化两方面的原因。消费者支出不旺，工资、物价不断下跌，人口萎缩。从事投资业务的渣打银行的经济学家弗朗西斯·程解释说：“日本或多或少已经是一个饱和的市场——鼓励外国投资的热情不那么高涨。”日本也不是能与新加坡、上海等这样一些地区相竞争的地区出口 ►



1. contrition[kənˈtriʃən] n. 悔罪; 抱愧
2. gush[gʌʃ] vi. 滔滔地说; 或写
3. twang[twæŋ] vt. 带鼻音说
4. revamp[riːvæmp] vt. 修改; 改进(以新的形式)重写
5. bureaucracy[ˌbjʊəˈrɒkrəsi] n. 行政系统, 政府机构
6. win over 说服; 把...争取过来
7. underscore[ˌʌndəˈskɔː(r)] vt. 强调; 加强
8. come with 随同...而来, 与...一同供应
9. shake up <口> 重新分配; 改组
10. mandate[ˈmændənt] n. ~ (to do sth) 委托书; 授权令

11. at gunpoint 在枪口威胁下
12. unwind[ˌʌnˈwaɪnd] vt. 解开(缠绕之物), 解绕; 打开
13. flamboyantly[flæmˈbɔɪəntli] ad. 浮夸地; 浮华地
14. falter[ˈfɔːltə] vi. 失效; 中止
15. bevy[ˈbevi] n. (事物的)一批, 一堆
16. ape[eɪp] vt. 模仿, 学...的样
17. sluggish[ˈslʌɡli] a. 缺乏活力的; 呆滞的
18. saturated[ˈsætʃəreɪtɪd] a. 充满的; 饱和的
19. incentive[ɪnˈsentɪv] n. 刺激; 鼓励, 奖励; 动机

The tax code makes life difficult for foreign firms and red tape abounds. As a result, Japan is losing the race to attract global capital, says Seiji Adachi of Deutsche Bank.

(8) Cultural factors are an even bigger hurdle. Many companies resist foreign takeovers for fear that the new owners will restructure too harshly, slashing jobs and spurning²⁰ suppliers of long standing. In fact, restructuring is hard, which makes takeovers less attractive. Foreign investors say they struggle to find managerial talent. People tend to *work their way²¹ up the hierarchy²² in a single firm for their whole careers, leaving few managers in the labour market. *All told²³, foreign companies often find that investing in Japan involves too much effort for too little profit.

(9) Yet garnering²⁴ FDI is critical for Japan's future. In manufacturing, labour productivity at the Japanese affiliates²⁵ of foreign firms is as much as 60% higher than it is at domestic firms; in services firms it is 80% higher, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Thanks to its declining population, Japan will have to increase productivity dramatically to maintain living standards. Yet productivity is lower than in many other countries and by some measures is falling further behind.

(10) Furthermore, acquisitions by foreign buyers have tended to increase the overall value of Japanese firms. Three years after an international takeover, profits have increased by 35% on average, according to ABeam Consulting, and the overall value of firms acquired by foreigners has increased nearly twice as much as those bought by domestic competitors.

(11) Foreign firms can bring competition to Japan where local ones might not because they do not feel bound by existing approaches or business relationships, notes Nicholas Benes of JTP, a firm that advises on mergers and acquisitions. They are also often the most efficient in their industries. Steven Vogel of the University of California at Berkeley has found that foreign-owned firms are more likely to restructure than Japanese ones. And the investment reaches economically stagnant corners of the countryside, not just the relatively prosperous big cities.

(12) Heang Chhor, the head of the Tokyo office of McKinsey, a consultancy, believes there is good reason to invest: trillions of yen will be spent over the next decade by the elderly on everything from holidays to health care. In 2025 the country will still account for at least 10% ►

中心。日本的税法使外国公司在日本生存困难,而且到处都是繁文缛节的程序。德意志银行的足立诚治说,结果是日本正在丧失吸收全球资金的竞争力。

文化因素甚至是更大的障碍。许多公司抵制外国公司的收购,担心新雇主重组公司时太无情,比如,大肆削减工作岗位,摒弃长期合作的供应商。实际上,重组企业困难重重,使收购不那么受欢迎。外国投资者说,他们招收管理人才非常艰难,日本人往往一辈子在一家公司工作,按照等级制慢慢往上爬,只有为数不多的管理人员到劳务市场求职。总之,外国公司常常发现,在日本投资付出的努力太多,而回报的利润太少。

然而,获取外国直接投资对日本的将来至关重要。据经济合作与发展组织称,制造业方面,外国公司在日本的分公司的劳动生产率要比日本国内公司的劳动生产率高出60%,服务业公司则要高出80%。由于日趋下降的人口,日本将不得不大幅度提高生产率以保持人民的生活水平。然而其生产率还是低于其他许多国家,按某些标准衡量,生产率今后会进一步下降。

另外,外国投资者的收购往往会增加日本公司的总资产值。据德硕管理咨询公司称,国际收购之后3年,利润平均增加了35%,外国投资者收购的公司总资产值比国内竞争者收购的企业资产值几乎增加了两倍。

JTP株式会社经营兼并、收购咨询业务的日本的尼古拉斯·贝内斯指出,因为不受现有理念或商业关系的制约,外国公司能把竞争机制带进日本,而日本国内公司可能做不到。这些外国公司也常常是其本行业中效率最高的公司。位于伯克利的加利福尼亚大学的史蒂文·沃格尔发现,外资公司要比日本公司更有可能进行重组。并且投资往往延伸到经济发展停滞的乡村角落,而不只是在相对繁荣的大城市。

麦肯锡咨询公司驻东京办事处顾问兴·乔认为,有充分的理由在日本投资:未来10年,老年人在从度假到保健等各方面的花费会达到上万亿日元。2025年,►

of global output.

(13) This is what attracted Wal-Mart in 2002, when it bought its stake in Seiyu. So far, it has had scant success: Seiyu's share price has fallen by three-quarters since Wal-Mart invested, thanks to the same inefficiencies that afflict most Japanese retailers. So the American firm is trying to change the very way the Japanese business operates, particularly by introducing Wal-Mart's advanced IT system, called RetailLink, which analyses store performance and customer trends.

(14) 'Seiyu is bogged²⁶ down in old customs that are wasteful,' explained Toru Noda, the company's chief operating officer, when it revealed more losses this week. Wal-Mart brings proven skills in managing big supermarkets, he said. 'It is what we would like to learn to do.'

20. spurn[spɜ:n] vt. 轻蔑地拒绝, 摒弃, 唾弃
21. work one's way 缓慢而费力地行进
22. hierarchy[ˈhaɪəɹɜ:kɪ] n. 等级制度
23. all told 总之

语言点:

标题 Gaijin [ˈɡaɪdʒɪn] <日> [单复同] n. 外国人 [日文汉字: 外人], 这里指外国投资者。

第 1 段 SEIYU: 西友百货公司, 主要经营连锁超市、杂货商店业务, 是世界第二大零售商。

第 1 段 its American parent: 是指在美国的控股公司, 这里的 parent 即 parent company 母公司, 总公司。

第 2 段 foreign direct investment(FDI) 外国直接投资, 在商业上, 外国直接投资意味着投资者长期参与, 拥有一定程度的管理权及可能引进技术。

第 3 段 JETRO: 日本贸易振兴机构, 其前身是“日本贸易振兴会”, 成立于 1958 年, 以全面振兴日本贸易为宗旨, 并于 1998 年与亚洲经济研究所合并成为特殊法人, 一跃成为集振兴贸易与投资、研究发展国家经济及其相关课题为一体的全新的综合机构。

第 4 段 gaiatsu: 日语, 外国压力。

第 4 段 Commodore Perry: 美国海军准将佩里, 1853 年他率领舰队, 驶抵日本江户附件的浦贺, 敲开了日本的国门。

第 4 段 blackships: 黑船, 也称火轮船, 是指日本在由江户幕府统治的江户时代末期来自美国、俄国以及欧洲的蒸汽船。在日本有时还特指 1853 年由佩里率领, 胁迫其开放门户的美国船队。

第 5 段 Renault's: 法国雷诺公司。Renault S. A.: 雷诺汽车公司是法国第二大汽车公司, 也是世界十大

日本至少还会占全球产出总量的 10%。

这就是吸引沃尔玛的地方, 2002 年该公司购买了西友公司的股权。到目前为止, 沃尔玛尚未取得多少成功。沃尔玛投资以来, 西友公司的股值下跌了 3/4, 幸亏大多数日本零售商也同样承受着低效率的折磨。因此, 这家美国公司正努力改变的正是日本商业经营的那种方式, 特别是通过引进沃尔玛先进的信息技术系统, 这被称为“零售链”, 可以分析各商店经营情况及顾客的需求趋势。

本周公司公布再度亏损时, 西友公司经营总裁野田达解释说: “西友公司陷入了浪费的陈旧恶习中。”沃尔玛带来了管理大型超市的成功技能, 他说: “这正是我们所要学着去做的。”

24. garner[ˈɡɑ:nə(r)] vt. 获得, 得到
25. affiliate[əˈfɪliət] n. 成员; 成员组织; 附属机构; 分会; 分公司
26. bog[bɒɡ] vt. [常用被动语态] 使陷入泥沼; 阻碍, 使不能前进 (down)

汽车公司之一, 创立于 1898 年, 创始人是路易·雷诺。

第 5 段 Nissan: 日本尼桑公司, 又称日本日产汽车公司, 日本的第二大汽车公司, 也是世界十大汽车公司之一。

第 5 段 Starbucks: 星巴克公司 (Starbuck Coffee Company), 即美国星巴克咖啡有限公司, 创立于 1971 年, 目前已遍布美国、加拿大、英国、日本、新加坡等 37 个国家, 至今全球拥有连锁店铺, 超过 12000 多家, 成为当今全球精品咖啡第一品牌。

第 5 段 domestic rivals: 指日本国内保险公司。

第 5 段 foreign private-equity funds: 外国私募股权基金。

第 6 段 embrace of foreign investment: 吸收 (接纳) 外国投资。

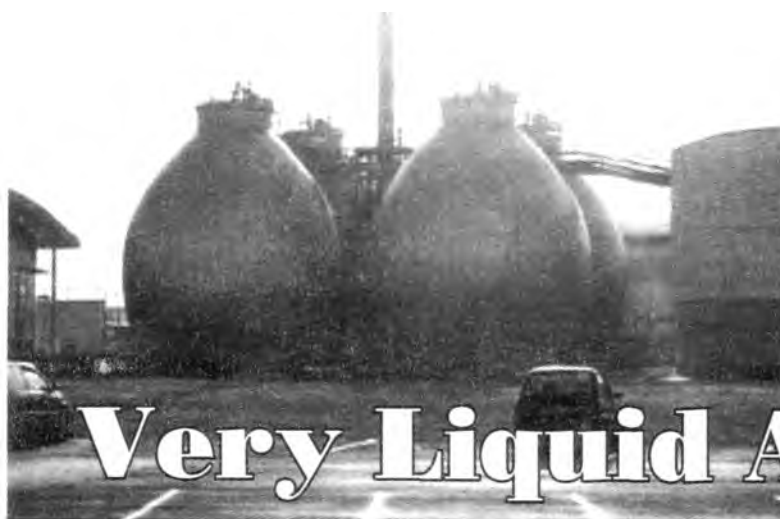
第 6 段 national output: 国民产出。

第 6 段 other big economies: 其他经济大国, 经济类文章中 economy 是指一个国家或一个地区的经济, 常常用 economy 来表示国家与地区。比如, Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs) 应译成新兴工业化国家与地区。

第 6 段 the economy: 指日本经济。

第 7 段 Standard Chartered: 渣打银行, 世界权威银行, 主要业务包括零售银行服务及商业银行服务, 在全球拥有 600 间分支机构, 遍布世界 56 个国家。

第 7 段 a regional export hub: 地区出口中心。



名副其实的
“流动资产”

Very Liquid Assets

Water crises are both a dark threat to the world and an increasingly bright investment opportunity.
水危机既对世界构成严重威胁, 又是前景日益光明的投资机会。

By Alexandra A. Seno

(1) The new oil may be water. According to Global Water Intelligence, a U.K. consultancy, by December total assets under management in water funds could hit a record \$20 billion this year, a 53 percent increase from 12 months earlier. No wonder: since 2001, shares in global water companies have gone up 150 percent, according to Thomson Financial. That compares with a 50 percent rise in international *blue chips¹.

(2) The reason is simple: there is profit in scarcity. Buffeted² by constant news of dying rivers, droughts ►

水可能会成为新的石油。据英国咨询公司国际水务情报局介绍, 到今年 12 月份, 水基金管理下的资产总额可能达到创纪录的 200 亿美元, 比一年前增长 53%。这毫不奇怪: 据汤姆森金融公司统计, 自 2001 年以来, 全球水务公司的股票价格上涨了 150%, 而全球蓝筹股的价格涨幅仅为 50%。

原因很简单: 稀缺产生利润。从中国到墨西哥, 有关河流即将干涸、旱灾和缺 ►

第 7 段 red tape: <贬> 繁文缛节, 官样文章, 拖拉费时的繁琐手续。

第 9 段 at the Japanese affiliates of foreign firms: 外国公司在日本的分公司。

第 9 段 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): 经济合作与发展组织, 简称经合组织, 成立于 1961 年, 其前身是欧洲经济合作组织 (OEEC), 目前共有 30 个成员国。

第 10 段 foreign buyers: 按字面译, 外国购买者, 这里译成, 外国投资者, 使译文意思明确。

第 10 段 ABeam Consulting: 德硕管理咨询公司, 2003 年从德勤咨询 (Deloitte Consulting) 分离出来, 作

为一个立足于亚洲的管理咨询团队开创崭新的发展道路, 帮助客户实现企业的整体经营变革。

第 11 段 JTP: 日本 JTP 株式会社。JTP: Japan Third Party, 是公司名称, 如译成: 日本第三党公司, 使人不懂, 故译成: JTP 株式会社。

第 12 段 McKinsey: 麦肯锡咨询公司, 该公司 1926 年成立于美国, 在 44 个国家有 80 多个分公司, 拥有 6500 多名咨询顾问。在国际咨询业中占主导地位, 其竞争对手往往自称为仅次于麦肯锡的咨询公司。

第 13 段 RetailLink 是一种决策支持系统, 可译为“零售链”。

思考题:

Why should a country that has all excess of capital seek out foreign money?

(傅伟良 译注自 The Economist Aug. 16, 2007)

and water shortages from China to Mexico, investors are increasingly aware that water is a threatened resource. With more and more governments handing public water systems over to the big multinationals like the U.K.'s Vedia Environnement and Thames Water, profits are rising. One of the top companies, France's Suez, saw global sales from its water unit increase 11.7 percent, helped by a 20.3 percent rise in revenue from China. These days, savvy asset-management companies have turned water-shortage anxieties into a burgeoning³ investment-fund business. Like the rest of the market, water stocks have fallen recently, but a lot less than, say, U.S. equities. While the Standard & Poor's index plunged by a tenth in the last few weeks, shares in global water companies are down only about 3 percent, helped by international business exposure and the view that cash-generating utilities businesses are a good defense in a downturn⁴.

(3) This year, much of the new money pouring into water funds is coming from Asia, where *ethical investing⁵ is very new. It may also simply be that Asia is the only developing region that has a combination of remarkably acute water crises and particularly rapid growth, creating a new crop of investors who are intimately⁶ familiar with the water threat. Only seven months into 2007, there are now 27 international water funds, more than double the number compared with 2006. Of the 15 new products, nine target Asian investors in Hong Kong, Seoul, Tokyo and Sydney. Since April, when Soci  t   G  n  rale's Lyxor Asset Management unit began inundating⁷ Hong Kong with ads touting its new water fund, it has raised \$320 million from mom-and-pop⁸ investors alone, well beyond its expectations.

(4) The price of any company's stock reflects its estimated future earnings, and the potential to make money fixing water problems is huge. In developing markets where affluence is growing, and hundreds of ►

水的消息不绝于耳, 投资者们越来越意识到, 水是一种面临威胁的资源。随着越来越多的政府把公共供水系统交给诸如英国威立雅环境集团和泰晤士水务公司等大型跨国公司经营, 相关的利润不断上升。法国苏伊士集团是其中最大的公司之一, 该集团旗下的水务部门在全球的销售额增长了 11.7%, 当中也得益于其来自中国区 20.3% 的收入增长。近来, 精明的资产管理公司已把缺水的忧虑转变为欣欣向荣的投资基金业务。与市场上的其他股票一样, 水务公司的股票最近也出现了下跌, 但是跌幅大大低于——比如说——美国股票。标准普尔指数几周来暴跌了 1/10, 然而全球水务公司的股票却仅下跌大约 3%, 这在一定程度上是因为这些水务公司的业务遍及全球, 而且人们认为, 在市场低迷时, 投资赚钱的公用事业公司是一种有效的抵御手段。

今年, 新涌入水基金的资金有许多是来自亚洲, 伦理投资在这里仍属于非常新鲜的事物。原因也可能仅仅在于, 亚洲是唯一一个水危机相当严重, 同时经济增长又特别快

的发展中地区, 进而产生了一批对水荒威胁体会格外深切的新的投资者。2007 年刚过了 7 个月, 现已有 27 家国际水基金, 与 2006 年相比数量增加了一倍以上。在 15 种新的基金产品中, 有 9 种针对的是香港、首尔、东京和悉尼的亚洲投资者。自今年 4 月以



MAKING GREEN: Water crises, like this weed-choked river in China, smell of profits.

来, 法国兴业银行领先资产管理股份有限公司开始在香港大量投放广告, 宣传自己新发行的水基金, 迄今为止该公司仅从家庭投资者手中就筹集了 3.2 亿美元, 远远超出预期。

任何公司的股票价格都反映出其预期未来受益, 而通过解决水问题来赚钱的潜力巨大。在发展中市场, 富足程度不断提高, 准备从农村地区迁往城市的人数以亿计, 因 ►

1. blue chip (由股实可靠的公司发行的) 值钱而热门的股票

2. buffet['bʌfɪt] vt. 反复敲打, 连续猛击; 伤害

3. burgeoning['bɜːdʒənɪŋ] a. 激增的; 迅速发展的

4. downturn['daʊntɜːn] n. (尤指经济方面的) 衰退; 下降趋势

5. ethical investment 伦理投资, 德益投资 指符合道德规范, 考虑到社会效益的投资

6. intimately['ɪntɪmətli] ad. 谙熟地, 精通地; 深刻地; 详尽地

7. inundate['ɪnʌndeɪt] vt. (似洪水般) 布满, 铺盖

millions of people are set to move from rural to urban areas, water resources are under assault. The Chinese government estimates that demand will increase by 120 percent in the next 25 years, while in India, urban water needs will rise 100 percent in the coming two decades. "We see a combination of exploding demand for water *per capita⁹, growing scarcity of supply and massive pollution," says Anthony Wilkinson, co-principal of the CLSA Clean Water Asia Fund, which started in May, and invests most of its money in Asia-listed companies.

(5) For major water-treatment specialists, the biggest new projects are in China. Some 1,000 wastewater plants are to be built over the next five years, as the government has pledged more than \$125 billion to address the natural-resource shortage. Hundreds of billions more are expected to come from the private sector. A recent report from Macquarie, the investment bank, pegged earnings growth for Singapore-listed water-treatment companies like Epure and Hyflux, which target the China market, at between 37 and 40 percent over the next three years.

(6) The hottest investment bets¹⁰ include companies engaged in desalination¹¹, recycling or infrastructure, which have the highest margins¹² and potential profit growth. Utilities are less attractive, because water prices anywhere are usually regulated by the government and not subject to market conditions. Dieter K üffer, a senior *portfolio manager¹³ with Sustainable Asset Management in Zurich—which has the second biggest water fund in the world, worth \$1.6 billion—says: "We think earnings growth in water stocks overall will be 14 percent over the next five years, and Asian water-stock growth will be 50 to 100 percent."

(7) Investors pouring money into water funds may find, as they say in China, double happiness. The stocks themselves have had a good run. But investing in sustainability may have a larger payoff. Many economists now see environmental issues as the biggest *stumbling block¹⁴ to continued fast growth in Asia. Already, Beijing estimates economic losses due to water shortages at \$25 billion a year. Investors buying into liquid assets could help secure Asia's larger economic future.

而水资源岌岌可危。据中国政府估计,未来25年中国对水的需求将增长120%,而在印度,城市用水的需求将在今后20年内增长100%。里昂证券清洁水亚洲基金两位负责人之一安东尼·威尔金森说:“我们可以看到,水的人均需求量急剧增加,同时水的供应量却越来越少,而且污染严重。”该基金设立于今年5月,其大部分资金投资于在亚洲上市的公司。

对于大型水处理专业公司来说,规模最大的新项目都在中国。今后5年中国将修建大约1000家废水处理厂,同时政府承诺将投入1250多亿美元解决这一自然资源短缺的问题。预计私营部门还将投入数千亿美元。投资银行麦格理银行最近发表的一份报告预计,未来3年内,像伊普公司和凯发公司这些瞄准中国市场、在新加坡上市的水处理公司,其收益将增长37%到40%。

最热门的投资选择包括从事脱盐、循环利用或水基础设施建设的公司,其利润最高,利润增长潜力也最大。公用事业公司的吸引力相对较小,因为任何地方的水价通常都由政府规定,不受市场因素的影响。苏黎世可持续资产管理公司高级投资组合经理迪特尔·屈费尔说:“我们认为,今后5年内全球水务公司的股票总体收益增长率将达到14%,而亚洲的水务公司股票收益增长率将在50%到100%之间。”苏黎世可持续资产管理公司拥有16亿美元的水基金,规模之大在全球排名第二。

把钱投入水基金的投资者也许会感到“双喜临门”——按照中国人的说法。股票本身热销,但是投资于可持续性发展项目的回报也许更大。现在许多经济学家认为,环境问题是妨碍亚洲地区保持经济持续快速增长的最大绊脚石。据北京估计,缺水问题每年造成的经济损失已达250亿美元。投资认购流动资产,可以为保障亚洲地区有更远大的经济前景发挥一臂之力。

(金进龙 译自 Newsweek Aug. 20, 2007)

8. mom-and-pop['mʌmən'pɒp] a. <美>(店铺等)夫妻经营的

9. per capita[pɜː'kæpɪtə] ad. 按人计算地;人均

10. bet[bet] n. 选择

11. desalination[diː'sæli'neɪʃən] n. [化]脱盐 作用

12. margin['mɑːdʒɪn] n. 利润,盈利;利润率

13. portfolio manager 投资组合经理(代表投资者管理资产组合投资的顾问。投资组合经理通常有完全的决定权,这种情形被称为经理可“酌情行事”)

14. stumbling block 障碍物;绊脚石



绿色能源

令“穷途末路的”奥地利小城

走向勃兴

By Jonathan Tirone

‘Dead-end¹’ Austrian town

blossoms with green energy

For decades, the Austrian town of Güssing was a forgotten outpost² not far from the rusting barbed-wire³ border of the *Iron Curtain⁴.

Now it's at the edge of a greener frontier: alternative energy. Güssing is the first community in the European Union to cut carbon emissions by more than 90 percent, helping it attract a steady stream of scientists, politicians and eco-tourists.

"This was a dead-end town and now we're the center of attention," said Maria Hofer, a lifelong resident, as she bought organic vegetables at a farmer's market. "It seems like every week we read⁵ about new jobs from renewable energy."

Güssing's transformation started 15 years ago when, struggling to pay its electricity bill, the town ordered that all public buildings would stop using fossil fuels. Since then, Güssing has fostered a whole renewable energy industry, with 50 companies creating more than 1,000 jobs and producing heat, power and fuels from the sun, sawdust⁶, corn and cooking oil.

Signs reading "Eco-Energy Land" greet people entering the town, located 130 kilometers, or 80 miles, southeast of Vienna. Visitors are as diverse as Scottish ►

几十年来，奥地利小城居辛是被人遗忘的偏远地区，距离用生锈的带刺铁丝网隔成的“铁幕”边界不远。

如今，它处在更为环保的新领域——替代能源——的前沿。居辛是欧盟首个碳减排量超过90%的城镇，这使它源源不断地吸引着科学家、政治家和生态旅游者前来参观。

“这里本来是个穷途末路的城镇，如今，我们是人们关注的焦点。我们似乎每周都能获悉可再生能源带来的新工作岗位，”在农贸市场买了些有机蔬菜的玛丽亚·霍费尔这样说道。她一辈子都住在居辛。

居辛的转变始于15年前。当时，这个小城为支付电费苦苦挣扎，于是命令所有公共建筑停止使用化石燃料。从那时起，居辛培育出一套完整的可再生能源产业，50家企业创造了1000多个工作岗位，利用阳光、锯屑、谷物和食用油供暖、发电及提供燃料。

进入这座位于维也纳东南130公里（80英里）处的小城，映入人们眼帘的是写有“生态能源之乡”的标牌。参观者们形 ►

1. dead-end['ded:nd] a. 没有发展前景的，不会有结果的，行不通的

2. outpost['aʊtpaʊt] n. 边远居民点；边远位置

3. barbed-wire n. 带刺铁丝网 尤用作围栏

4. Iron Curtain 铁幕（指冷战时期将欧洲分为两个受不同政治影响区域的界限。当时，东欧属于苏联[社会主义]的势力范围，而西欧则属于美国

[资本主义]的势力范围。这个词出自英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔在美国密苏里州富尔顿城的威斯敏斯特学院发表的题为《和平砥柱》的演说）

5. read[ri:d] vi. 读到，获悉(about, of)

6. sawdust['sɔ:dʌst] n. 锯末，锯屑，木屑

farmers, Japanese investors and a delegation from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The town is combining growth in tourism revenue with being in the vanguard of environmental sustainability," said Bernard Shoy, who, as economic director at the Vienna-based OSCE, brought a group of 50 diplomats from 30 countries to Güssing in June.

Güssing used to rely on agriculture, with farmers selling their corn, sunflower oil and timber. As for tourism, the main attraction was a 12th-century castle built by Hungarian nobles.

The town could hardly afford its 6 million, or \$8.1 million, fuel bill when Peter Vadasz was first elected mayor in 1992. The turnaround⁷ started after he hired Rheinhard Koch, an electrical engineer and Güssing native, to assess how the town of 4,000 people could benefit from its natural resources.

Today, Güssing generates 22 megawatt hours of power a year, including an 8 megawatt surplus that is sold to the national grid, said Koch, who now runs the European Center for Renewable Energy, based in the town and funded by Güssing, the EU and the Austrian government. Sales of excess power generate about 4.7 million in annual revenue and a 500,000 profit that is *plowed back⁸ into alternative energy projects.

"Just to turn to renewable energy brought advantages we didn't dream of before," said Vadasz, a former schoolteacher.

"A lot of money that left before, now stays in the region."

Güssing began building its energy network in 1992 with a wood-burning plant that provided heat for 27 homes. The second step was a facility that made car fuel from rapeseed⁹. By 1996, Güssing had started to generate electricity and expanded its heating system to the whole town.

The breakthrough came in 1998, when Koch and Vadasz saw a presentation by a Viennese scientist, Hermann Hofbauer, about a technology he had developed to make an alternative fuel from wood. ►

形形色色,有苏格兰农民、日本投资者和欧洲安全与合作组织的代表团等等。

总部设在维也纳的欧安组织经济事务负责人伯纳德·斯诺伊说:"这个小城在增加旅游业收入的同时,也正成为环境可持续性的先锋。"斯诺伊在6月曾率领来自30个国家的50名外交官来居辛参观。

居辛过去依赖农业,农民出售谷物、葵花籽油和木材。至于旅游业,其主要名胜是匈牙利贵族在12世纪修建的一座城堡。

在1992年彼得·沃达斯首次当选市长时,这个城镇几乎无力支付600万欧元(810万美元)的燃料费。沃达斯聘请了本地的电力工程师莱因哈特·科克来评估这个拥有4000人口的城镇如何才能受益于自身资源,此后,情况开始好转。

科克说,如今,居辛年发电22兆瓦时,其中包括卖给全国电网的8兆瓦时富

余电力。科克如今管理着欧洲可再生能源中心。这个机构设在居辛,由居辛、欧盟和奥地利政府提供资助。出售富余电力的年收入大约为470万欧元,利润为50万欧元。这些利润被再投资于替代能源项目上。

曾做过教师的沃达斯说:"仅仅是转向发展可再生能源就为我们带来了以前想象不到的好处。以前流走的大量

资金如今又留在了这个地区。"

居辛于1992年开始建立自己的能源网络,修建了一座木柴热力厂来为27户家庭供暖。第二步是修建用油菜籽生产汽车燃料的设施。到1996年,居辛开始发电并将供暖系统扩展到整个城镇。

居辛实现发展上的突破是在1998年。当时科克和沃达斯观看了维也纳科学家赫尔曼·霍夫鲍尔的一场报告会,介绍他开发的用木头制造替代燃料的技术。►



Powerplant Güssing: 2 MW BHKW—electric power and heat of wood. The new type of powerplant using wood has 85% total efficiency. A realized EU-research project for the CO₂ reduction.

They asked Hofbauer and Vienna's Technical University to build a pilot¹⁰ project. A local company later licensed the technology, which uses steam to separate carbon and hydrogen from scrap¹¹ lumber, then recombines the molecules to make a form of natural gas. The gas in turn fuels the city's power plant.

Güssing has reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 93 percent from 1995 levels, according to the renewable energy center. Vaxjo, the Swedish town that won the EU's "Sustainable Community" award this year, has cut emissions by 25 percent during the past decade.

Former Vice President Al Gore last month called for

他们请霍夫鲍尔和维也纳技术大学创立了一个试验性项目。随后,当地一家公司批准使用这项技术。这项技术利用蒸汽分离出废弃木材中的碳和氢,然后将这些分子重新化合成一种天然气。这种气体继而便成为该市发电厂的燃料。

可再生能源中心称,与1995年相比,居辛的二氧化碳排放量减少了93%。今年获得欧盟“可持续城镇”奖的瑞典城镇韦克舍过去10年的减排量为25%。

(美国)前副总统阿尔·戈尔上月呼吁,到2050年,全世界的减排量要达到90%。



Güssing Castle

Built on a volcano hill in the midst of the magnificent landscape of southern Burgenland, the romantic fortress Güssing is one of the most beautiful castles of Austria—and rightly so.

90 percent cuts worldwide by 2050.

The European Environment Agency, which tracks renewable energy projects in the 27-member EU, doesn't *know of¹² any other town that has achieved similar reductions in carbon emissions, said Brendan Killeen, a spokesman for the agency, which is based in Copenhagen.

Still, Güssing must protect the surrounding forest land to maintain its supply of renewable energy, said Raphael Rindler, a Franciscan¹³ priest who has preached in the town for four years.

"People here *take the forests for granted¹⁴, the way people thought about oil 50 years ago," he said.

Rindler said he was more hopeful about the solar power that is scheduled to start being produced in Güssing next year when Solon AG Fuer Solartechnik of Germany finishes a 50 million plant.

Meanwhile, Güssing is preparing for more tourism, building new sidewalks and widening the road to include parking spaces.

欧洲环境保护署发言人布伦丹·基利恩说,欧洲环境保护署目前还不知有其他哪个城镇业已达到上述类似的碳减排量。欧洲环境保护署总部位于哥本哈根,对欧盟27个成员国的可再生能源项目进行追踪。

然而,已经在这座城镇传教4年的圣方济各的牧师拉斐尔·林德勒说,居辛必须保护周围的林地,以维持可再生能源的供应。

他说:“这里的人们不把珍惜森林当回事,正如50年前人们看待石油那样。”

林德勒说,他对太阳能发电的前景抱有更大的希望。由德国索伦太阳能技术股份有限公司建造的一座价值5000万欧元的工厂定于明年竣工,到时开始用太阳能发电。

与此同时,居辛正在为拓展旅游业做准备,修建新人行道并通过拓宽马路来增加停车位。

(邓喆倩 译自 International Herald Tribune Aug. 28, 2007)

7. turnaround['tʊ:ɾə,raʊnd] n. (营业、经济等的)突然好转

8. plow back 拨(利润)再投资

9. rapeseed['reɪpsɪ:d] n. 油菜籽

10. pilot['pɪlət] a. 试验性的,试点的;小规模

11. scrap['skræp] a. 剩余的;零碎拼凑成的;废弃的

12. know of 听说过,知道有

13. Franciscan[fræn'sɪskən] a. 圣方济各(Saint Francis of Assisi)的

14. take ... for granted (因习以为常)对...不予重视(因视为当然)而不把...当回事

Korean scientists find mechanism behind human blood poisoning

韩国科学家发现败血症的发病机理

Korean scientists said Friday that they have deciphered the body's defense mechanism responsible for bringing about sepsis infection. Sepsis, commonly known as blood poisoning, has a fatality rate of 20-40 percent and is caused when the body's natural immune system "overreacts" to bacteria and virus infections. This response can lead to fatal lung, heart, liver and kidney failures and septic shock. A research team, led by Lee Jie-ho at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, said they have mapped out the Toll-like Receptor 1 and Toll-like Receptor 2 (TLR1-TLR2) genes that can lead to blood poisoning. The findings follow a similar breakthrough announced earlier in the month by the same team. That discovery mapped the structure of the Mouse Toll-like Receptor 4 (TLR4-MD-2) cell, which is another protein cited for causing sepsis infections. "Understanding how the TLR1-TLR2 are made and the body's response, can speed up ongoing efforts to find treatments," the chemistry professor said. Scientists have been eyeing the TLR4 and TLR2 cells as holding the key to a cure.

韩国科学家周五宣布,他们已破译了诱发脓毒感染的肌体防御机制。脓毒症俗称败血症,死亡率在20%到40%之间。当人体自然免疫系统对细菌和病毒感染“反应过度”时,就会导致败血症。这种反应会诱发致命性肺炎、衰竭、肝衰竭、肾衰竭以及败血症休克。以李知昊(音译)为首的韩国高等科学技术院研究小组称,他们已绘制出会导致败血症的Toll样受体1和Toll样受体2(TLR1-TLR2)的基因图。在这项研究结果之前,该小组也在本月初公布过一项类似的突破。这个突破绘制出了小鼠Toll样受体4(TLR4-MD-2)细胞的结构图。TLR4-MD-2是另一种诱发脓毒感染的蛋白质。这位化学教授说:“掌握了TLR1和TLR2的形成过程以及人体所做出的反应,可以加快目前寻找治疗方法的速度。”科学家们一直将TLR4和TLR2细胞视为找到败血症治疗方法的关键。

(李翎 摘译自www.korea.net Sep. 21, 2007)

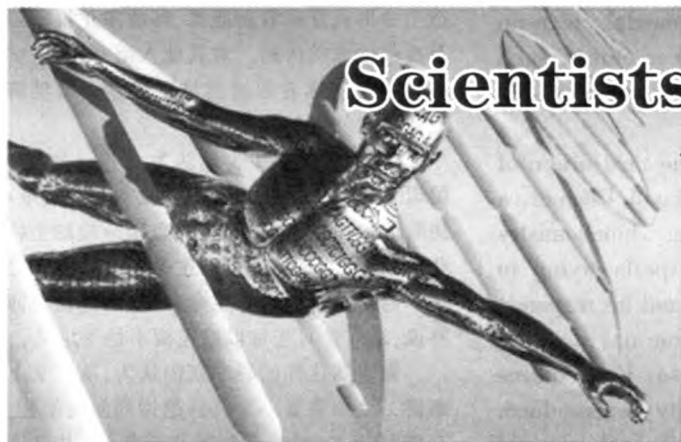


Bacteria sent to space come back more infectious

太空旅行使细菌更具传染性

Microbes that cause salmonella came back from spaceflight even more virulent and dangerous in an experiment aboard the US space shuttle Atlantis, according to a study published on Monday. The salmonella sample changed their pattern of certain genes compared to identical bacteria back on Earth. Following the shuttle flight, studies using mice showed the salmonella bacteria aboard the shuttle were "almost three times as likely to cause disease when compared with control bacteria grown on the ground," said a university statement outlining the study. The professors who carried out the research said the results of the research could help advance understanding of salmonella and other infectious diseases—in space and on Earth—possibly paving the way for development of new treatments. The research revealed the key role of a regulatory protein, Hfq, which could be responsible for the enhanced virulence of the microbes after space flight, the authors said. The finding could shed light on how cells act on Earth.

据本周一发表的一项研究,引发沙门氏菌的微生物经历太空旅行后毒性更强、危险性也更大。该实验是在美国“亚特兰蒂斯”号航天飞机上进行的。和地球上的同一菌种相比,太空之行改变了沙门氏菌样本的某些基因形式。概述此研究的一份大学声明中称,实验结果显示,经过航天飞行的沙门氏菌对小鼠的致病性几乎是地球上对照组细菌的3倍。实施该项研究的教授们称,研究结果有助于促进人们对沙门氏菌及其他传染性疾病的了解——在太空和地球——可能为研发新的治疗手段铺平道路。研究报告的作者们称,研究表明调节基因表达的Hfq蛋白是导致太空旅行后细菌毒性增强的关键性物质。这个发现将为研究细胞在地球上的活动机理带来启示。(方心 摘译自AFP Sep. 30, 2007)



Scientists struggle to define life

科学家们在竭力探寻

生命的定义

By Seth Borenstein

Philosophers *wrestling with¹ the big questions of life are no longer alone. Now scientists are struggling to define life as they manipulate it, look for it on other planets, and even create it in test tubes.

In June, researchers replaced the genetic identity of one bacterium with that of a second microbe. Other scientists are trying to build life *from scratch². NASA scientists are searching for life in space but aren't sure what it will look like. And some futurists are pondering the prospect of robots becoming so human they might be considered a form of life.

So as scientists push the bounds of biology, astronomy and robotics, a big question looms: What exactly is life?

That question is *bubbling up³ from recent advances in lab work.

In suburban Washington this summer, prominent scientists at the J. Craig Venter Institute, who were key players in mapping the human genome, switched DNA from one bacterium into another, changing its genetic identity. That put the world *on notice⁴ that man's ability to manipulate life is dancing⁵ around the point of creation.

At least half a dozen other research teams around the world are going farther, trying to create life out of chemicals, mimicking the beginnings of life on Earth. They're somewhere⁶ from three to 10 years from success, they figure.

For them, and Venter, new man-made life ►

力图解决有关生命的诸多重大问题的哲学家们不必再孤军奋战了。如今，科学家们在操纵生命、寻找外星生命甚至在试管中创造生命的同时，也在竭力地给生命下定义。

今年6月，研究人员把一个细菌的遗传特性替换成了另外一个微生物的遗传特性。其他科学家正努力从头开始塑造生命。美国国家航空航天局的科学家们正在太空中寻找生命，但对生命会是何种样貌并无把握。一些未来学家则在思考机器人变得特别人性化之后可能会被视为一种生命形式的前景。

因而，随着科学家们拓展生物学、天文学和机器人学的领域之际，一个重大问题逐渐显现出来：生命究竟是什么？

实验室研究最近取得的各项进展也令这一问题迅速升温。

今年夏天，华盛顿郊区的J.克雷格·文特尔研究院的一群曾对绘制人类基因组图谱起过关键作用的著名科学家们，把一个细菌的DNA换到另一个细菌内，从而改变了其遗传特性。这就相当于告诉世界：人类操纵生命的能力正在接近于创造它。

全世界至少还有6个研究小组在从事着更前沿的研究，试图从化学物质中创造出生命，以模仿地球上生命的初始状态。他们估计，距离研究的成功大约有3到10年的时间。

对于他们以及文特尔研究院来说，新的人 ►

1. wrestle with sth 奋力对付；努力处理；全力解决
2. from scratch 从头开始；从零开始
3. bubble up 喋喋地往上冒
4. on notice 接事先通知的（地），被关照过的（地）
5. dance['dɑ:ns] vi.（上下或左右）跳动；轻快地移动
6. somewhere['sʌmhweə] ad. 在（限定范围内的）某一点上；大约，大概

forms mean new energy sources, environmental clean-up mechanisms and life-saving medicines. For others, such a breakthrough would mean understanding how life began on Earth by trying to recreate it.

"We're all *sort of⁷ thinking that the next origin of life will be in somebody's lab," said David Deamer, a University of California, Santa Cruz, biochemistry professor who is one of the leading experts trying to create life. But ask Deamer what life is, and he responds by saying it's best to describe it, not define it.

Broadly put, scientists like Deamer say life requires a cell with genetic material and the ability to reproduce, turn food into energy, and to evolve through natural selection. But it's not that simple for others seeking a definition.

At NASA's Astrobiology Institute in California, which studies extreme life here and the possibility of it elsewhere, it's far easier to say what life isn't, said institute director Carl Pilcher.

Last month, the National Academy of Sciences issued a "weird life" report cautioning NASA not to be so focused on water. It told the space agency that "as the search for life in the solar system expands, it is important to know what exactly to search for."

That same report urged NASA to avoid being "fixated⁸ on carbon" when it looks for life even though carbon is often called the backbone⁹ of life on Earth.

But if carbon isn't a requirement for life, how about silicon? In other words, what about machines?

Ray Kurzweil, a renowned futurist who advises people such as Bill Gates, believes that by 2029 a machine will pass a prime test of *artificial intelligence¹⁰, offering the same kind of answers as a human.

"The key issue as to whether or not a non-biological entity¹¹ deserves rights really *comes down to¹² whether or not it's conscious," Kurzweil said. "Does it have feelings?"

This isn't just a Kurzweil concept.

"A monumental¹³ shift could occur if robots ►

造生命形式意味着新能源、环境净化机制以及挽救生命的医药。对其他人而言,这一突破将可能意味着通过尝试再造生命来理解地球生命如何起源。

"我们都多多少少地认为,下一次生命的诞生将会发生在某人的实验室里,"戴维·迪默说。作为加州大学圣克鲁斯分校的生物化学教授,他是试图创造生命的首席专家之一。但是如果问迪默生命是什么,他就会回答说,最好是对它加以描述而不是下定义。

像迪默这样的科学家们认为,从广义上来讲,生命需要一个具备遗传物质的细胞,有繁殖能力,能把食物转化成能量,并且通过自然选择实现进化。但对其他寻找生命定义的人而言,这个说法未免有些简单。

美国国家航空航天局在加州的天文生物研究院研究地球的极端生命以及外星生命存在的可能性。研究院主任卡尔·皮尔彻说,要说生命不是什么倒是容易得多。

上个月,美国科学院发表了一篇"奇异生命"的报告,告诫美国国家航空航天局不要只关注水。报告还建议

航天局"在扩大范围寻找太阳系生命的同时,重要的是要知道究竟该寻找什么"。

这篇报告敦促美国国家航空航天局在寻找生命时,不要"只关注碳元素",尽管碳元素通常被称为地球生命的基础。

但是假如碳元素不是构成生命的必要条件,那么硅元素呢?换言之,机器有生命吗?

担任比尔·盖茨等人的顾问的著名未来学家雷·库日韦尔认为,到2029年,机器将会通过人工智能的初级测试,像人那样回答问题。

"非生物实体是否应该享有权利,这一问题的关键其实就在于它是否存在意识,"库日韦尔说,"它有情感吗?"

这不仅仅是库日韦尔一个人的想法。

"如果继续对机器人进行研发,到某 ►



In the experiment being outlined here by biochemistry professor David Deamer, scientists are "making the first pieces of life get together," he said. "The thing isn't alive yet, but it's a first step."

continue to be developed to the point where they can at some point reproduce, improve themselves or if they gain artificial intelligence," said a 2006 study commissioned¹⁴ by the British government's science office. That report compared the situation of robots to the emancipation¹⁵ of slaves.

Many scientists familiar with these challenges of defining life say the answers won't be easy to find.

"It's an important but ultimately frustrating question if one expects to come up with a nice clean shiny answer; it ain't going to happen," said Francis Collins, a prominent Christian scientist and director of the National Human Genome Research Institute.

That talk about life is going to get uncomfortable as dreams of creation, from Frankenstein's¹⁶ monster on, get closer to reality, said University of Pennsylvania bioethicist Art Caplan.

"This issue of 'what is life' has been at the core of biology for about 400 years," Caplan said. He said it leads to the more theological¹⁷ questions about whether life is special and whether we are special.

Later this century, the definition of life will be at the heart of a political and societal¹⁸ debate as heated and divisive as abortion and embryonic stem cell research, Caplan predicts.

Venter dismisses suggestions that scientists are playing God as media sensationalism¹⁹. And Collins, a scientist who talks *at length²⁰ about his faith, said he finds it interesting that the people who most often use the phrase "playing God" usually don't believe in God. ►



Researcher J. Craig Venter has been called the Bill Gates of the genetic world.

一阶段它们能够自行繁殖,自我改善,或者获得人工智能,那时情况就会发生重大的变化,"英国政府科学办公室2006年委托开展的一项研究说。该研究报告把机器人的情况比做奴隶的解放。

许多熟悉为生命下定义的这些难题的科学家们都称,寻找答案殊非易事。

"假如你想给出一个彻底圆满的答案,你会发现这个问题虽然重要,但最终却令人沮丧;要找到答案根本不可能,"著名基督教科学家、美国人类基因组研究所主任弗朗西斯·柯林斯说。

从弗兰肯斯坦的怪物开始,创造生命的梦想已经离现实越来越近,而这类有关生命的话题也会随之让人焦虑不安,宾夕法尼亚大学的生物伦理学家阿特·卡普兰说。

"大约400年来,'生命是什么'一直是生物学的核心问题,"卡普兰说。他说,由这个问题可以引申出生命是否特殊以及我们是否特殊等等更多的神学问题。

卡普兰预言,到本世纪后期,有关生命的定义将会成为一场政治和社会辩论的核心,其辩论之激烈,意见分歧之深,会如同堕胎和胚胎干细胞研究一样。

文特尔不认同科学家在扮演上帝的说法,认为那是媒体在追求轰动效应。作为一个详谈自己信仰的科学家,柯林斯说,那些经常把"扮演上帝"这话挂在嘴上的人通常都不信仰上帝,这是个耐人寻味的现象。►

7. sort of <口> 有几分,近似,有那么点儿

8. fixate[ˈfɪksɪt] vt. 注视,凝视;集中(目光、注意力)(on)

9. backbone[ˈbækbaʊn] n. 骨干;支柱;基础

10. artificial intelligence [计]人工智能

11. entity[ˈentəti] n. 存在,实体

12. come down to sth 可归结为;可归纳为

13. monumental[ˌmɒnjuːmentəl] a. 巨大的;不可估量的;重要的

14. commission[kəˈmɪʃən] vt. 委托

15. emancipation[ˌɪmənsɪˈpeɪʃən] n. 解放

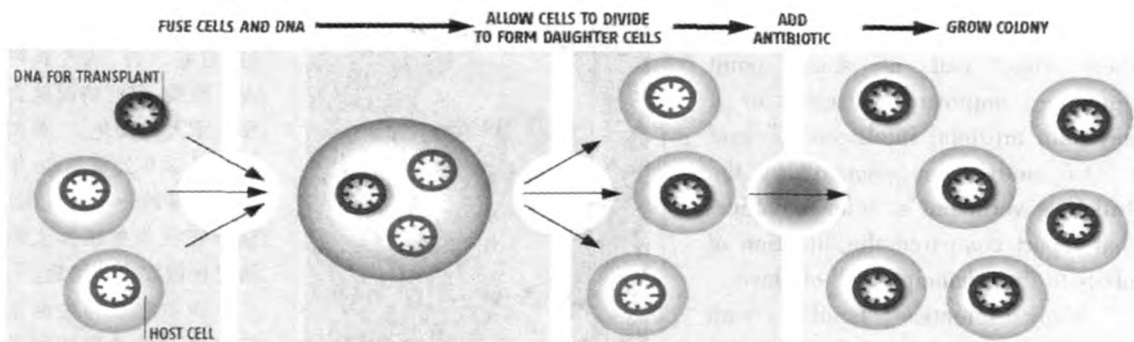
16. Frankenstein[ˈfræŋkənstaɪn] n. 弗兰肯斯坦 一个创造怪物而自己把它毁灭的医学研究者,是英国女作家 Mary W. Shelley 于 1818 年所著同名小说中的主角

17. theological[ˌθi:əˈlɒdʒɪkəl] a. 神学的

18. societal[səˈsaɪətəl] a. 社会的

19. sensationalism[ˌsenˈseɪʃənəlɪzəm] n. <贬>(新闻报道、文艺作品等中的)追求轰动效应;追求轰动效应的题材

20. at length 详尽地



"Playing God" is a secular, not religious, term, said Ted Peters, a professor at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, Calif., and author of the book "Playing God." He said people who worry about that are really talking about tinkering with nature.

"What Craig Venter is doing is an extremely complicated form of animal breeding," Peters said.

"We're going to be changing the face of the planet *no matter what²¹. The question is do we want to do it responsibly or not?"

C. Ben Mitchell, a bioethicist connected with Trinity University, an evangelical²² Christian college in Illinois, worries about entrusting such monumental developments with scientists.

"Human history is enough; it is sufficient to remind us of the problem of hubris²³," Mitchell said. "It is at least a cautionary note, to caution us to be aware of unintended consequences."

One of the men trying to make life from scratch, Mark Bedau, understands the worries. A philosophy professor from Reed College in Oregon, Bedau is also the chief operating officer of the synthetic biology firm ProtoLife in Venice, Italy.

His team and others are trying to make single-cell organisms from chemical components, creating a genetic system that multiplies and a metabolism²⁴ that *takes in²⁵ energy from the environment.

"We are doing things which were thought to be the province²⁶, in some quarters²⁷, of God—like making new forms of life," Bedau said in a phone interview from Venice. "Life is very powerful, and if we can get it to do what we want ... there are all kinds of good things that can be done."

"Playing God is a good thing to do as long as you're doing it responsibly," he said.

特德·彼得斯是加州伯克利联合神学研究生院的教授,著有《扮演上帝》一书。他认为“扮演上帝”是个世俗而非宗教的用语。他说,那些忧心于此的人所谈论的,其实是对自然界的胡乱干预。

“克雷格·文特目前所做的是一种极端复杂的动物育种形式,”彼得斯说,“我们都将改变这个星球的面貌。问题是,我们是否愿意负责任地去做?”

C. 本·米切尔是伊利诺伊州的圣三一大学——一所福音派基督教学院——的生物伦理学家,他认为把如此重要的开发事宜交给科学家去做前景堪忧。

“回顾一下人类历史就足够了;它足以提醒我们狂妄自大带来的问题,”米切尔说,“它至少能够提供一种告诫,让我们对预期之外的后果抱有警觉。”

马克·贝多就是试图从无到有创造生命的人之一,他很理解这种忧虑。贝多是俄勒冈州里德学院的哲学教授,同时也是位于意大利威尼斯的合成生物公司原生公司的首席营运官。

他的团队联合其他人正试图用化学成分造出单细胞生物,从而创建一个能繁殖的遗传体系以及从自然环境中获取能量的新陈代谢机制。

“我们正在做的事情,在某些方面曾被认为属于上帝的职责——譬如创造新的生命形式,”贝多在威尼斯接受电话采访时说。“生命的力量十分强大,如果我们能驾驭它……就能做很多有益的事。”

“只要你是在负责任地做,扮演上帝也是件好事,”他说。(武军 摘译自 AP Aug. 20, 2007)

21. no matter what 不管什么

22. evangelical[i:ˈvæŋˈdʒelɪkəl] a. 福音传道者的; 传教士的

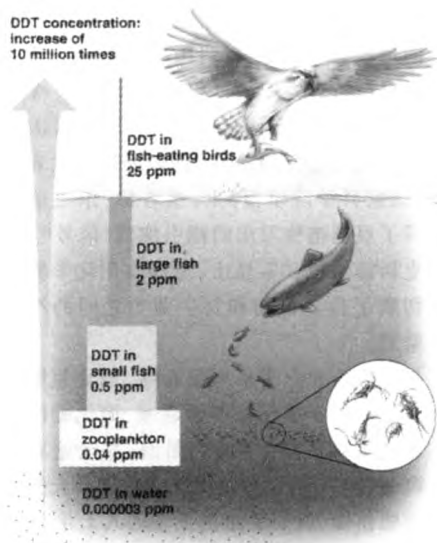
23. hubris[ˈhju:brɪs] n. 傲慢,自大,自恃

24. metabolism[mɪˈtæbəlaɪzəm] n. [生理]代谢(作用), 新陈代谢(作用)

25. take in 让...进入,接纳,接受,吸收

26. province[ˈprɒvɪns] n. 本份,职责; 职权

27. quarter[ˈkwɔ:tə(r)] n. 地方,地域



Bring back DDT? Think again.

要重新使用滴滴涕吗？请三思。

We know it kills birds, fish, and frogs; new research shows it can stunt¹ food crops as well.

我们知道它会杀死鸟、鱼和蛙类；新的研究表明，它还会阻碍粮食作物的生长。

By Robert C. Cowen

Public-health specialists are debating whether or not to bring back DDT to help control mosquitoes. DDT advocates should think again. The environmental damage this pesticide can cause goes beyond the decimation² of hawks, eagles, fish, and frogs documented during its previous use. (It was introduced early in World War II; a federal law banned its use in 1972.) Recent research shows that the class of pesticides to which DDT belongs stunts the growth of legumes³ such as alfalfa⁴ and soybeans, limiting their ability to fix⁵ nitrogen and so provide their own fertilizer and improve the soil. Also, a comprehensive survey has found that residues⁶ of discontinued pesticides such as DDT continue to contaminate streams, lakes, and groundwater throughout the continental United States.

Plants need nitrogen to grow. They can't take it directly out of the air. It has to be combined with hydrogen to form ammonia⁷—a process called nitrogen fixation. Plants ingest⁸ the ammonia and recover the nitrogen they need. Nitrogen can be fixed in chemical factories and spread on farm land. Legumes can do the trick naturally. They send out chemical "signals" that recruit nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria. These bacteria form nodules⁹ on legume roots and fertilize the soil. Hence the age-old practice of maintaining soil fertility by rotating¹⁰ crops to include plantings of legumes. ►

公共卫生专家们正在讨论是否重新使用滴滴涕来帮助控制蚊子。赞成使用滴滴涕的人应当三思。这种杀虫剂给环境造成的破坏并不仅限于以前使用期间所记载的致使鹰、雕、鱼类和蛙类大批死亡的情况。(滴滴涕是在二战早期开始使用的；1972年，一项联邦法律禁止了对它的使用。)最近的研究结果表明，滴滴涕所属的那类杀虫剂阻碍紫苜蓿和大豆等豆类的生长，限制它们将氮固化从而为自己提供肥料并改善土壤的能力。此外，一项综合调查还发现，已经停止使用的滴滴涕等杀虫剂的残留物仍在继续污染着整个美国大陆上的河流、湖泊和地下水。

植物的生长需要氮。它们无法直接从空气中摄取它，必须将其同氢相结合以形成氨——这一过程称为“固氮”。植物吸收氨，从中提取自己所需的氮。氮可以在化工厂里固化，然后撒到农田里。豆类植物能够依靠天然条件完成这项工作。它们发出化学“信号”，招引来对氮进行固化的土壤细菌。这些细菌在豆类根部形成菌瘤，并为土壤施肥。由此产生了人们长期以来所采用的保持土壤肥力的做法，即实行包含豆类植物在内的作物轮作。►

1. stunt[ˈstʌnt] vt. 阻碍...的正常发育(或生长)

2. decimation[ˌdesɪˈmeɪʃən] n. 大批死亡；大量毁灭

3. legume[ˈleɪɡjuːm] n. [~s] 作为蔬菜的) 豆类

4. alfalfa[ælˈfælfə] n. [植]苜蓿，紫苜蓿

5. fix[ˈfɪks] vt. [化]使凝固；使不挥发；使(大气中的氮)与其他元素(或化合物)化合生成硝酸盐(或氨)，固(氮)

6. residue[ˈrezɪdjuː] n. 残留物，残渣；余留物；后遗症

7. ammonia[əˈmɒniə] n. [化]氨，阿摩尼亚；氨水

8. ingest[ɪnˈdʒest] vt. 摄取；吸收

9. nodule[ˈnɒdjuːl] n. [植]菌瘤

10. rotate[ˈrəʊteɪt] vt. 使轮流；轮换

For the past several years, Jennifer E. Fox at the University of Oregon in Eugene has used test tube experiments to study the subtle way pesticides impede this nitrogen-fixing process. Last June she joined several colleagues to report research with real plants. Their paper, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, shows that the pesticides block the bacteria recruitment “signal” that legumes emit. “In essence,” Dr. Fox says, “the agrichemicals are cutting the lines of communication between the host plants and symbiotic¹¹ bacteria.”

This has serious implications for farmers. Heavy use of commercial nitrogen fertilizers is showing diminishing returns in terms of crop yields, while fertilizer runoff¹² contaminates streams, lakes, and even coastal ocean areas. If legumes can't do their natural fertilizing job, even more artificial fertilizer will be required.

Some of the pesticides hang around for a long time. The US Geological Survey has made a comprehensive study of pesticide residues in surface and ground water across the continental United States. It used data collected nationwide between 1992 and 2001. A summary of that study, published in Environmental Science & Technology last May, states that the “assessment shows widespread occurrence of pesticides, with concentrations in many streams at levels that may have effects on aquatic¹³ life and fish-eating wildlife.” Ground water is less contaminated. Nevertheless, one or more pesticides showed up in 33 percent of wells that tap¹⁴ major aquifers¹⁵ used for water supply.

The report notes that most of the DDT class of pesticides that were “phased out¹⁶” decades ago “continue to persist in the environment.” It adds, “The frequent occurrence of pesticide mixtures, particularly in streams, implies that the combined toxicity of pesticides in aquatic ecosystems may often be greater than that of any single pesticide that is present.”

Research like that of Fox and the USGS raises a significant warning: We don't know the full extent of DDT's harmful influence in our environment. We do know that, once it gets into our environment, it stays there. We need to find better ways to control mosquitoes.

过去几年来,位于尤金的俄勒冈大学的珍妮弗·E.福克斯利用试管实验研究了杀虫剂阻碍氮化过程的微妙方式。今年6月,她跟几位同事一起,报告了利用真植物进行研究的结果。他们的论文发表在《国家科学院学报》上,报告称,杀虫剂阻碍了豆类植物发出的招引细菌“信号”。福克斯博士说:“实质上,这些农用化学物质切断了宿主植物和共生菌类之间的沟通渠道。”

这给农户带来严重影响。商业氮肥的大量使用正使作物产量递减,而化肥的随水溢流则污染了河流、湖泊,甚至还有沿海地区。如果豆类植物无法起到其天然的施肥作用,就需要施用更多的人工化肥。

一些杀虫剂残留的时间很长。美国地质调查局对整个美国大陆的地表和地下水中的杀虫剂残留物进行了一次综合性调研。它使用了1992年到2001年间在全国范围搜集的数据资料。这项调研的一份摘要发表在今年5月份的《环境科技》月刊上。摘要称:“评估结果表明,杀虫剂普遍存在,其在许多河流中的浓度之高,可能会影响到水生生物和食鱼的野生动物。”地下水受到的污染程度较轻。尽管如此,在从供水的主要含水层中汲水的水井中,有33%都发现了一种以上的杀虫剂。

报告说,几十年前就逐步停止使用的大多数滴滴涕类杀虫剂“仍然残留在环境中”。报告还指出:“杀虫剂混合物的频繁出现——尤其是在河流中——表明水生生态系统中杀虫剂的复合毒性往往超过了现存的任何单一的杀虫剂。”

福克斯及美国地质调查局等所进行的研究提出了一项重要的警告:我们并不完全了解滴滴涕在我们的环境中的有害影响。我们的确知道的是,滴滴涕一旦进入我们的环境,就会留在那里。我们需要找到更好的控制蚊子的途径。

(尹宏毅 译自 The Christian Science Monitor Sep. 13, 2007)

11. symbiotic[ˌsɪmbiˈɒtɪk] a. [生]共生的

12. runoff[ˈrʌnɒf] n. (雨水、融雪等的地表)径流(量);溢流(生产过程中)排出的废物

13. aquatic[əˈkwætɪk] a. 水生的;水栖的

14. tap[ˈtæp] vt. 旋开...的旋塞放出液体;在...上开孔导出液体

15. aquifer[ˈækwɪfə(r)] n. (可供凿井取水的)地下蓄水层,砂石含水层

16. phase out 分阶段或逐步)停止使用或生产、实行

Fact or Fiction?:

Babies Exposed to Classical Music

*End Up¹ Smarter

听古典乐的宝宝更聪明

——真还是假?

By Nikhil Swaminathan

Is the so-called “Mozart effect” a scientifically supported, developmental leg up or a media-fueled “scientific legend”?

所谓的“莫扎特效应”是有科学依据的优生条件还是媒体炒作出的“科学传说”?

The phrase “Mozart Effect” conjures² an image of a pregnant woman who, sporting³ headphones over her belly, is convinced that playing classical music to her unborn child will improve the tyke’s⁴ intelligence. But is there science to back up this idea, which has spawned a cottage industry of books, CDs and videos?

A short paper published in *Nature* in 1993 unwittingly⁵ introduced the supposed Mozart effect to the masses. Psychologist Frances Rauscher’s study involved 36 college kids who listened to either 10 minutes of a Mozart sonata⁶ in D-major, a relaxation track or silence before performing several spatial⁷ reasoning tasks. In one test—determining what a paper folded several times over and then cut might look like when unfolded—students who had listened to Mozart seemed to show significant improvement in their performance (by about eight to nine spatial IQ points).

Rauscher—whose work, unlike most scientists, is sometimes cited on the liner notes⁸ of CDs—remains puzzled as to how this narrow effect of classical music extended from a paper-folding task to general intelligence and from college students to children (and fetuses⁹). ¹ ►

“莫扎特效应”这个词让人想到这样的画面：一位孕妇把耳机显眼地放在肚子上，深信给未出世的孩子播放古典音乐会提高宝宝的智力。这个观点催生了一大批粗制滥造的书籍、CD和视频节目，但它是否有科学依据呢？

1993年发表于《自然》杂志的一篇简短的论文无意中把所谓的莫扎特效应介绍给了大众。心理学家弗朗西丝·劳舍尔的这项研究是让36名大学生在10分钟内或听一段令人放松的莫扎特D大调奏鸣曲，或呆在静默环境里，之后再去完成几道空间推理作业题。在一项测试中——判断一张折叠多次再剪过的纸张在展开时会变成什么样子——听过莫扎特音乐的学生的成绩似乎有显著的提高（空间IQ得分提高了8到9分）。

与大多数科学家不同，劳舍尔的研究有时会被引用在CD的封套内容简介里。她仍感困惑的是，古典音乐这种有限范围的效应怎样从折纸作业扩展到智力范畴，从大学生扩展到了小孩子（甚至胎儿）。►

1. end up 最终成为；最后处于

2. conjure[ˈkʌndʒə(r)] vt. 使呈现于脑际；想起

3. sport[spɔ:t] vt. 故意显示；夸示；炫耀

4. tyke[taɪk] n. <口> 小孩子

5. unwittingly[ˌʌnˈwɪtɪŋli] ad. 无意地

6. sonata[səˈnɑ:tə] n. [音]奏鸣曲

7. spatial[ˈspeɪʃəl] a. 空间的，与空间有关的

8. liner note (激光唱片或唱片的) 封套内容简介

9. fetus[ˈfɪtəs] n. 胎，胎儿

think parents are very desperate to give their own children every single enhancement that they can," she surmises¹⁰.

In addition to a flood of commercial products *in the wake of¹¹ the finding, in 1998 then-Georgia governor Zell Miller mandated that mothers of newborns in the state be given classical music CDs. And in Florida, day care centers were required to pipe¹² symphonies through their sound systems.

A 2004 Stanford study tracked the media's coverage of Rauscher's study relative to other studies published in Nature around the same period. In the U.S.'s top 50 newspapers, her paper, titled 'Musical and Spatial Task Performance,' was cited 8.3 times more often than the second-most popular paper (co-authored by famed astronomer *Carl Sagan¹³).

"It seems to be a circumscribed¹⁴ manifestation of a widespread, older belief that has been labeled 'infant determinism,' the idea that a critical period early in development has irreversible consequences for the rest of a child's life," the researchers wrote in their analysis. "It is also anchored¹⁵ in older beliefs in the beneficial powers of music."

Some still argue for such musical powers. "Music has a tremendous organizing quality to the brain," notes Don Campbell, a classical musician who has written more than 20 books on music, health and education, including The Mozart Effect® and The Mozart Effect® for Children. Referencing French physician Alfred Tomatis's work in music therapy on children with dyslexia¹⁶, attention-deficit disorders¹⁷ and autism¹⁸ in the mid-20th century, he believes music that's not highly emotional or overly rhythmic has a multilayered influence on the individual, from modulating¹⁹ mood to alleviating stress. "I know it improves our ability to be intelligent," he adds.

But in 1999 psychologist Christopher Chabris, now at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., performed a meta-analysis on 16 studies related to the Mozart effect to survey its overall effectiveness. "The effect is only one and a half IQ points, and it's only confined to this paper-folding task," Chabris says. He notes that the improvement could simply be a result of the natural variability a ►

"我想父母们都在拼命想办法给自己的孩子提供每一个提高素质的机会,"她推测道。

这一研究成果不仅带来了大量的相关商品,1998年,当时的佐治亚州州长泽尔·米勒还下令给本州的新生儿妈妈派发古典乐CD。而佛罗里达州则要求托儿所利用它们的音响系统播放交响乐。

2004年斯坦福大学的一项研究追踪了媒体对劳舍尔这项研究的报道,对比了同期发表在《自然》杂志上的其他研究。在美国排名前50的报纸中,她的题为《音乐和空间任务能力》的论文被引用的次数是第二受欢迎的论文的8.3倍(该论文的作

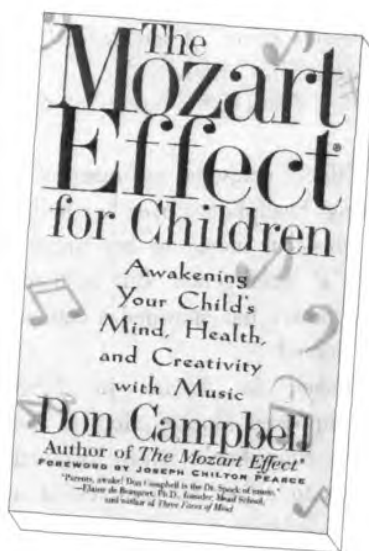
者之一为著名天文学家卡尔·萨根)。

"这似乎部分证明了在此之前流传广泛、被称为'婴儿决定论'的观点,即发育早期的某个关键阶段对孩子未来的生活有不可逆转的影响,"研究者在分析中写道。"这也是以前那种相信音乐有益处的观点的根基。"

有些人仍然主张音乐的这种作用。"音乐使大脑的组织能力大大增强,"唐·坎贝尔指出。他是古典音乐家,撰写过有关音乐、健康和教育的20多本书,

包括《莫扎特效应®》和《让孩子受益的莫扎特效应®》。参考20世纪中期法国医生阿尔弗雷德·托马蒂斯对患有诵读困难、多动症和自闭症的儿童进行音乐疗法的研究,他认为,情感平和和节奏感不太强的音乐对个体的影响是多重的,从调节情绪到缓解压力。"我知道音乐能提高我们的智力,"他补充道。

但是在1999年,现就职于纽约斯克内克塔迪联合大学的心理学家克里斯托弗·查伯里斯对与莫扎特效应相关的16项研究进行了整合分析,以全面调查其有效性。"该效应只是提高了1.5个IQ分,而且仅限于这项折纸作业,"查伯里斯说。他指出,这种能力上的提高可能不过 ►



person experiences between two test sittings.

Earlier this year, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research in Germany published a second review study from a cross-disciplinary team of musically inclined scientists who declared the phenomenon nonexistent. “I would simply say that there is no compelling evidence that children who listen to classical music are going to have any improvement in cognitive abilities,” adds Rauscher, now an associate professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. “It’s really a myth, in my humble opinion.”

Rather than passively listening to music, Rauscher advocates putting an instrument into the hands of a youngster to raise intelligence. She cites a 1997 University of California, Los Angeles, study that found, among 25,000 students, those who had spent time involved in a musical pursuit tested higher on SATs²⁰ and reading proficiency exams than those with no instruction in music.

Despite its rejection by the scientific community, companies like Baby Genius continue to peddle²¹ classical music to parents of children who can purportedly²² listen their way to greater smarts²³.

Chabris says the real danger isn’t in this questionable marketing, but in parents shirking²⁴ roles they are evolutionarily meant to serve. “It *takes away from²⁵ other kinds of interaction that might be beneficial for children,” such as playing with them and keeping them engaged via social activity. That is the key to a truly intelligent child, not the symphonies of a long-dead Austrian composer.



是一个人在两次测试之间所经历的自然变化的结果。

今年早些时候,德国联邦教育与研究部发表了一份由懂音乐的科学家组成的跨学科小组完成的复审报告,声明这样的现象并不存在。“我只想说,没有令人信服的证据证明听古典乐的孩子在认知能力方面

会有什么提高,”现任威斯康星大学奥什科什分校心理学副教授的劳舍尔补充说,“依拙见,这纯属虚构。”

劳舍尔主张让孩子亲手演奏乐器来提高智力,而不是被动地听音乐。她引用了1997年在洛杉矶的加州大学进行的一项研究来作为例证。该研究发现,在2.5万名学生中,与没有学习过演奏乐器的学生相比,那些付出时间学习演奏一种乐器的人在学业能力倾向测验和阅读能力测验中取得了更好的成绩。

尽管受到科学界的否定,像“神童”这样的公司仍继续向家长们兜售古典乐,宣称孩子听了古典乐就能增长聪明才智。

查伯里斯说,真正的危险不在于这种令人置疑的营销活动,而在于父母逃避天职。“这贬低了对孩子可能有利的其他互动形式”,如陪孩子一起玩耍和让他们参与社交活动。对一个真正聪明的孩子来说,这才是关键,而并不是一位早已作古的奥地利作曲家的交响乐。

(赵海燕 译自 Scientific American Sep. 13, 2007)

10. surmise[sɜːˈmaɪz] vi. 推测, 猜测

11. in the wake of 紧跟在...之后

12. pipe[paɪp] vt. (尤指用无线电、电话等) 传送, 播送 音乐、谈话等)

13. Carl Sagan 卡尔·萨根 1934- , 美国天文学家、科普作家, 研究地球生命起源、行星大气、行星表面等, 尤以探索地球外生命现象闻名, 著有《宇宙间的智能生物》、《伊甸园之龙》等)

14. circumscribe[ˈsɜːkəmskraɪb] vt. 限制, 约束 自由、权利、权力等)

15. anchor[ˈæŋkə(r)] vt. 使扎根, 使基于

16. dyslexia[dɪsˈleksiə] n. [医] 诵读困难

17. attention-deficit disorder 多动症

18. autism[ˈɔːtɪzəm] n. 自闭症

19. modulate[ˈmɒdjuleɪt] vt. 改变 (噪音的) 音量, 使 (噪音) 变柔和; 控制

20. SAT = scholastic aptitude test <美> 学业能力倾向测验

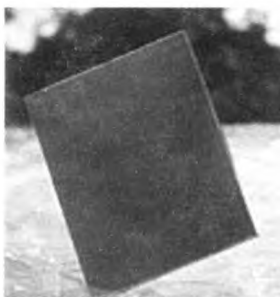
21. peddle[ˈpedl] vt. 兜售, 宣传

22. purportedly[pɜːˈpɔːtɪdli] ad. 据称

23. smarts[smɑːts] n. 聪明才智; 智慧

24. shirk[ʃɜːk] vt. 逃避 义务、责任等)

25. take away from 减损, 减少, 减弱, 贬低



Scientists create transparent, thin plastic strong like steel

科学家研制出坚如钢筋的透明轻薄型塑料

Scientists have developed a transparent new plastic as strong as steel and as thin as a sheet of paper, according to a study released Thursday by Science magazine.

Made out of clay and a non-toxic glue similar to that used in school classrooms, the composite plastic is biodegradable and requires very little energy to produce, lead researcher Nicholas Kotov said. The plastic could be used to reduce the energy required to separate gasses in chemical factories, improve microtechnology such as microchips or biomedical sensors and even one day produce lighter, stronger armor for soldiers or police and their vehicles. Kotov has already begun developing practical applications for the composite plastic which could become commercialized within a year or two. "We're still at the exploratory stage but the machine is now being built in our lab to build piece as big as one meter by one meter," he said in a telephone interview.

根据发表在周四《科学》杂志上的一份研究报告，科学家已研发出一种新型透明塑料，坚如钢铁，薄如纸片。这种由粘土和类似于学生用的无毒胶水制成的复合塑料可被生物降解，而且只需很少的能源就能生产，负责领导科研小组的尼古拉斯·柯托夫说道。这种塑料可以减少化工厂分离气体时所需的能源、改善微芯片或生物医学传感器等显微技术，甚至有一天可能为军人或警察生产更轻便、更坚固的装甲和车辆。柯托夫已经在研究这种复合塑料的实际用途，准备在未来一到两年内实现商业化。在一次电话采访中，柯托夫说道：“我们仍处于探索性阶段，但我们已经在实验室里建造能够生产 1 米新型塑料的设备。”

(李翎 摘译自 AFP Oct. 4, 2007)

I am creating artificial life, declares US gene pioneer

美国基因工程的开拓者：我正在创造人造生命

By Ed Pilkington

Craig Venter, the controversial DNA researcher involved in the race to decipher the human genetic code, has built a synthetic chromosome out of laboratory chemicals and is poised to announce the creation of the first new artificial life form on Earth. The DNA sequence is based on the bacterium *Mycoplasma genitalium* which the team pared down to the bare essentials needed to support life, removing a fifth of its genetic make-up. The wholly synthetically reconstructed chromosome has been christened *Mycoplasma laboratorium* by the team. It is then transplanted into a living bacterial cell and in the final stage of the process it is expected to take control of the cell and in effect become a new life form. The new life form will depend for its ability to replicate itself and metabolise on the molecular machinery of the cell into which it has been injected, and in that sense it will not be a wholly synthetic life form. However, its DNA will be artificial, and it is the DNA that controls the cell and is credited with being the building block of life.



克雷格·文特尔，这位饱受争议的 DNA 研究者一直致力于破译人类基因组密码，已利用实验室里的化学物质制造出一种合成染色体，并准备宣布地球上首例新的人造生命体的诞生。这组 DNA 序列基于生殖支原体的细菌的序列，简化了 1/5 的基因构成，只保留了维持生命所需的最基本物质。科研小组将这一完全经合成重构的染色体命名为“实验室合成支原体”。接着，该染色体被植入活菌细胞中，科学家希望它能在实验的最后阶段控制细胞并在实质上成为一种新的生命体。这种新生命的细胞自我复制和新陈代谢能力要视受体细胞的分子机理而定，在这个意义上，它并非完全合成的生命。然而，细胞的 DNA 还是人造的，而正是它控制着细胞运作，是构建生命的基础材料。

(方心 摘译自 the guardian Oct. 6, 2007)



导读：一向以沉默、矜持著称的英国人，在 1997 年威尔士王妃戴安娜身亡后的那一周，一反淡漠、隐忍的常态，表露出悲情四溢的率真。10 年来这一刻被视为英国人传统形象变化的转折点。也许无心也许有意，被誉为“人民的王妃”的戴安娜，以其可圈可点的行事风格，动摇了英国皇室的固有形象，加快了其顺应时代的转变，不仅对英国社会与政治产生系列影响，也对世界文化有所冲击。

精读

The Diana¹ Effect

戴安娜效应

By Michael Elliott

Ten years on, there is still something dreamlike about the week that followed the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. Was central London really carpeted with flowers? Did every U.S. TV network throw out its schedule to cover, at length, the funeral of an English divorcee² of uncertain prospects? Did the most levelheaded³ folk you know *choke up⁴ about 10 times that week, snuffling⁵ into their tissues, 'I can't imagine why it's gotten to me so much'?

Yes, and yes, and they probably did. To be sure, quite soon after Diana's death, a school of thought argued that the raw⁶ hugs-and-tears⁷ emotionalism⁸ of her funeral was an embarrassing aberration⁹, a fake sentiment *tricked up¹⁰ by the mass media, keen for a good end-of-summer story. But that's not a line that convinces. The memories are too real for that, the significance of them too apparent.

In Diana's funeral week, what had been considered the virtues—the Roman virtues, an earlier generation ►

十年了，威尔士王妃戴安娜身亡后那一周的情景仍然有点像梦境一般。当时的伦敦市中心真的曾经鲜花铺地？美国所有的电视台真的都打破节目安排，详尽地直播一个前途未卜的英国离婚女人的葬礼了吗？以头脑冷静著称的英国人真的在那一周里一次又一次地哽咽，擦拭着泪水发出“没想到我也会如此情不自禁”的感慨了吗？

是的，没错，他们很可能是情不自禁。可以肯定的是，戴安娜死后不久，就有一派人认为，她葬礼时那种举国上下悲情四溢的情形，实在有些反常得离谱儿，这其实是大众媒体煽动起来的一种矫情的伤感，媒体意在打造一个夏末的美好故事。但是这说法岂能服人？那些记忆无比地真实，其意义又是那样的显而易见。

在戴安娜葬礼的那一周里，克制、隐忍、平和以及不公开的伤悼，上一辈人 ►

1. Diana (Diana Frances Spencer, 1961- 1997), Princess of Wales, married Charles, Prince of Wales in 1981, and died in a car accident in Paris in 1997. 戴安娜, 1981 年与查尔斯王子结婚, 成为英国王妃, 1997 年在巴黎的一次车祸中丧生。

2. divorcee [diˌvɔːsi:] n. a woman who is divorced 离婚女人

3. levelheaded ['levəl'hedɪd] a calm and sensible even in difficult situations 镇静的, 冷静的

4. choke up: if someone chokes up, or if something chokes them up, they can't speak because they are starting to cry (使)说不出话来

5. snuffle [ˈsnʌfl] vi. to breathe noisily through your nose, for example because you are crying or you have a cold (哭、感

冒等时) 呼哧呼哧地呼吸、抽鼻子

6. raw [rɔː] a. natural, basic, strong 自然状态的, 强烈的

7. hugs-and-tears: n. the action of sharing the same sad feelings 同悲

8. emotionalism [ɪ'məʊʃənəlɪzəm] n. a tendency to show or feel too much emotion 多愁善感, 感情用事

9. aberration [ˌæbə'reɪʃn] n. untypical behavior 反常行为

10. trick up: to dress or decorate someone or something in an elaborate or showy way 夸饰; 装扮

would have called them—of restraint, stoicism¹¹ and quiet, private mourning were *tossed overboard¹². For Diana, you were allowed public gestures and declamations usually reserved for the final act of an Italian opera. That this happened in Britain of all places—home of *the stiff upper lip¹³ and the sort of strangulated¹⁴ emotional life that has provided *Hugh Grant¹⁵ with endless paychecks¹⁶—only added to the oddity¹⁷ of the events. Those in other nations who thought they knew the British wondered what sort of people they had become.

To which the correct answer would be: a modern one. The traditional, expected reserve¹⁸ of the British was a function of a system of authority put together in *Victorian times¹⁹ by the sort of upper-middle-class men (not women) who dressed for dinner in *the far reaches of²⁰ the Empire to *keep up appearances²¹ in front of the natives. They stressed the benefits of order, hierarchy²², muscular²³ Protestantism²⁴ and good sportsmanship²⁵. Even in its Victorian heyday²⁶, of course, not many in Britain behaved in this way. The world's first mass working class, shuffling²⁷ from factories to boozy²⁸ music halls, *reveled in²⁹ a raucous³⁰ sentimentality³¹. In the cities, Protestantism (or any religion), be it rugged³² or weedy³³, rarely got a look, and sportsmanship meant cheering on your local soccer team after downing a skinful³⁴ of beer. But by the late 20th century, all the elements that had held the old order together were gone. The Empire had become a matter of history; the established³⁵ Protestant Church of England had become an irrelevance; and any deference³⁶ to hierarchy had long been lost in the slaughterhouse of the Western front in World War I, where British soldiers were, in the phrase their German counterparts coined, “*lions led by donkeys³⁷.”

It was the new, modern, undeferential Britain that celebrated Diana as a rebel against authority, scandalizing³⁸ those who still clung to Victorian ►

誉为古罗马美德的这些品质被统统抛到一边。因为戴安娜，大家得以在公众场所表明姿态，吐露心声，而这样的行为通常是留在观看意大利歌剧的最后一幕时才表现得出来的。可是，这样的行为偏偏在那时英国的所有地方都发生了，这只是让事情变得更加不可思议，因为英国可是个悲喜不形于色、情感生活有点压抑的国度，休·格兰特就靠表演此一特性挣着滚滚片酬！那时的情景，让那些觉得对英国人还有所了解的其他国家的人们真不知道英国人的性格变成什么样了。

对此的正确答复应该是英国人的性格变得现代化了。英国人总是沉默寡言、矜持拘谨，这一传统形象是由维多利亚时代中上层阶级的男人（而非女人）结成的权势系统造成的。

在帝国疆土的僻远之地，他们在土著人面前就餐也必盛装，以保持仪表。他们十分看重秩序、等级、清教的刚毅气质和优秀的运动家风范所带来的种种益处。当然，即使在维多利亚时代的鼎盛时期，英国本土也并没有多少人是这副做派。世界上最早的工人阶级群众步履杂沓地从工厂走出来，涌向酒气熏天的音乐厅，尽情地宣泄情感。在城市里，不论新教（或任何宗



A woman holds flowers outside the gates of Kensington Palace, former residence of the late Princess Diana, on the tenth anniversary of her death, London, August 31, 2007. Hundreds of mourners gathered in Paris and London on Friday to mark the tenth anniversary of the death of Princess Diana, an object of enduring fascination around the world.

教)是强硬还是温和都无人理睬，而所谓运动家的风范不过是喝下足以醉人的啤酒，便开始为自己本地的足球队呐喊加油。但是到了20世纪后期，维系旧秩序的那些东西已经不复存在。帝国成了一桩往事，成为英国国教的新教成了摆设，对等级的尊崇在第一次世界大战西线战场的厮杀中早已丧失殆尽，用德国敌手的话来说，英国兵是“蠢驴领导的一群狮子”。

正是这些现代的不再恭顺的新一代英国人把戴安娜奉为权势的叛逆者，使那些仍然抱着维多利亚时代秩序观念的人感到震 ►

ideas of order. Tony Blair, a new Prime Minister in September 1997, instantly understood what was going on and, by eulogizing³⁹ Diana as the “people’s princess,” skillfully *aligned himself with⁴⁰ the politics of emotion. It was that sort of time—one when politicians proved their authenticity⁴¹ not just by being in touch with their (and your) feelings, but also by telling you until you were sick of it just how in touch with their bloody⁴² feelings they were. Less than a year earlier, after all, Bill Clinton, the ►

惊。1997年9月新当选的首相托尼·布莱尔立即明白了事情的实质,把戴安娜赞誉作为“人民的王妃”,巧妙地公开支持这种情感政治。但那时人们的感受并不舒服,政治家为了证明自己是可靠的,不仅要扯上他们的(还有你我的)感情,而且还要令人生厌地告诉大家他们那些扯淡的感情是如何扯上的。毕竟,仅仅不到一年前,可怜的鲍勃·多尔败在拥抱大王比尔·克林 ►

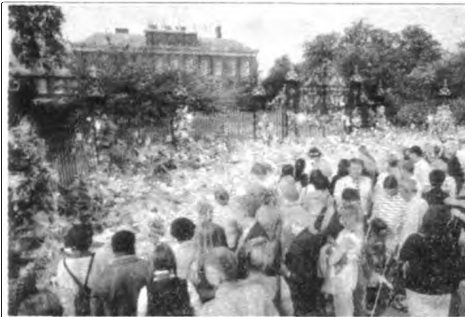
11. stoicism [ˈstɔɪsɪzəm] n. attitudes or behaviors of accepting and suffering hardship without complaining 对痛苦默然承受,泰然处之;坚忍
12. toss overboard: to throw away often in a careless way 丢开,扔掉
13. (keep) a stiff upper lip: to keep calm and hide your feeling when you are in pain or in a difficult situation(面对痛苦或困境)不动声色,沉着而不外露
14. strangled a. (of a voice) sounding as though the throat is tightly squeezed, usually because of fear or worry(声音)嗓子被扼住似的,哽塞的 通常由于恐惧或担忧
15. Hugh Grant (1960-) is an internationally well-known contemporary British actor and entertainer. 休·格兰特,国际著名的当代英国演员和艺人
16. paycheck [ˈpeɪtʃek] n. (especially AmE) a way of referring to the amount of money that you earn 收入;进项;进账
17. oddity [ˈɒdɪti] n. strangeness 怪异;不可思议
18. reserve [rɪˈzɜ:v] n. the attitude or behaviour of someone who tends not to talk about or show their feelings 矜持;寡言少语;拘谨
19. Victorian times: the period in British history between the 1830s and the end of the 19th century 维多利亚时代(英国历史上19世纪30年代至19世纪结束期间,因维多利亚女王而得名)
20. the far reaches of sth: mainly literary [主文] the most distant or mysterious parts of something 某物遥远的部分
21. keep up appearances: to pretend that everything is good 维持常态;装门面
22. hierarchy [ˈhaɪəˌrɑ:kɪ] n. a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance 等级制度
23. muscular [ˈmʌskjʊlə] a. having large strong muscles 强壮的;肌肉发达的
24. Protestantism [ˈprɒtɪstəntɪzəm] n. the set of Christian beliefs held by Protestants 新教
25. sportsmanship [ˈspɔ:tsmənʃɪp] n. fair and honest behaviour in sport 运动家风范;体育道德
26. heyday [ˈheɪdeɪ] n. the most powerful time 鼎盛时期
27. shuffle [ˈʃʌfl] vi. to walk slowly without lifting feet properly off the ground 拖着脚走
28. boozy [ˈbu:zi] a. liking to drink a lot of alcohol 酗酒的,醉醺醺的

29. revel in sth to enjoy sth very much 陶醉于;着迷于;纵情于
30. raucous [ˈrɔ:kəs] a. loud and unpleasant sound 刺耳的
31. sentimentality [ˌsentɪmənˈtælɪti] n. the state of being sentimental 伤感
32. rugged [ˈrʌɡɪd] a. “rugged” protestantism involved people who believed in a very masculine and aggressive form of religion as a way of self-improvement and moral clarity. For example, Baden-Powell, who founded the boy scouts, or Theodore Roosevelt, who loved to ride horses, go hunting, and do dangerous things, were ideals of rugged protestantism.
33. weedy [wi:di] a. the “weedy” sort was more relativistic, reluctant to criticize other religions, and less morally clear. While the “ruggeds” would say, for example, that criminals deserved to be punished severely, the “weedies” would argue that it was their disadvantaged backgrounds that led poor people to crime, and it would be better to help them improve their lives than to punish them.
34. skinful [ˈskɪnful] n. a large quantity of alcohol to drink, enough to make you very drunk 足以喝醉的量
35. established [ɪˈstæblɪʃt] a. (of a Church or a religion) made official for a country 成为国教的
36. deference [ˈdef(ə)rəns] n. behaviour that shows you respect someone and are willing to accept their opinions or decisions 敬重;遵从;恭敬
37. lions led by donkeys: it is a phrase popularly used to describe the British infantry of the First World War and to condemn the generals who commanded them. 这则短语经常被用来形容第一次世界大战中的英国步兵,并用来谴责指挥他们作战的将军们。The lion is a traditional symbol of England or Britain, suggesting that its people are strong and brave. 狮子是英格兰或不列颠的传统象征,表示英国人民强壮勇敢。
38. scandalize [ˈskændəlaɪz] vt. to do sth that people find very shocking(以出格行为)使震惊,使愤慨
39. eulogize [ˈju:lədʒaɪz] vt. to praise highly 赞誉
40. align oneself with sb/sth: to publicly support an organization, a set of opinions or a person that you agree with 公开支持 某组织、意见、人)
41. authenticity [ˌɔ:θenˈtɪsəti] n. the quality of being true or genuine 真正性,确切性
42. bloody [ˈblɒdi] a. Br E impolite [英, 无礼] used for emphasizing that you are angry or annoyed about something 该死的,讨厌的 用于强调愤怒或烦恼)

hugger in chief, had crushed poor *Bob Dole⁴³, a war hero who had made a whole career out of keeping his emotions, and his physical pain for that matter, well hidden.

But I wonder if we are not seeing the age of emotion come to a close. Anyone who was in London on July 7, 2005, when terrorist bombers hit the transit system, would testify that stoicism and the stiff upper lip are not dead in Britain. That day they were quietly but thrillingly on display as the city *went about its business⁴⁴ uncowed⁴⁵. Britain's new Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, is a son of a minister of the Church of Scotland—Protestantism does not get more muscularly reserved than that—and his political appeal is based much more on experience than empathy. In the U.S., *by the same token⁴⁶, *Mitt Romney⁴⁷ (like Brown, a man born to wear a dark suit) is running on competence rather than feeling. As for Hillary Clinton, that good Methodist⁴⁸, she can wrap her arms around someone, but in the hugging game she is not, let's say, Clintonian.

I thought modern Britain showed the best of itself in the week after Diana died: a feeling and compassion and an openness to emotional expression that it had for too long kept *bottled up⁴⁹. But perhaps—as stock markets stumble⁵⁰ and wars *drag on⁵¹—these are sterner⁵² times than the mid-1990s, ones when the virtues of reason, reserve and order become apparent. You can't fuel a society on flowers alone.



The large-scale public reactions that followed the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, on August 31, 1997, and that of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on March 30, 2002, illustrate the longstanding tendency of prominent British royal deaths to stir an emotional response from millions who had never personally been acquainted with the deceased.

顿手下! 多尔是一位战争英雄,但是他始终没有吐露自己的情感和因此而受到的身体痛苦!

不过,我在想情感的时代是否正在终结。当恐怖分子于2005年7月7日袭击公交系统时,任何一个身在伦敦的人都会作证:隐忍和情感抑制在英国并未消亡。那一天,人们表现得惊恐而克制,伦敦城处惊不乱,运行如常。

苏格兰长老会与新教的刚强矜持劲儿不相上下,英国新首相戈登·布朗便是苏格兰长老会一位牧师的儿子,他的政治感召力来自经验,而不是情感。在美国,米特·罗姆尼(跟布朗一样,是个生来就穿深色西服的男人)靠的也是能力,而不是情感。至于希拉里·克林顿,她是位优秀的循道宗信徒,也会拥抱一些人,但是在拥抱技巧上,比如说,克林顿式的征服力,她就不具备。

我认为,在戴安娜去世后的那一周里,人们看到了现代英国最好的一面:怜悯、同情以及对封藏太久的情感的率真表达。但是也许随着股市的震荡和战争的持续,这些年会比20世纪90年代中期还要严峻,对理性、矜持和秩序等美德的需求变得显而易见。一个社会的动力总不能仅仅来自鲜花吧。

(马海良 译注自 Time Aug. 23, 2007)

43. Bob Dole (Robert Joseph Dole, 1923-), a former Republican U.S. Senator, ran for American Presidency in 1996, but failed. He fought during the Second World War and after being wounded was hospitalized for thirty-nine months. 鲍勃·多尔,美国共和党前参议员,1996年竞选美国总统,未获成功。他参加过第二次世界大战,受重伤住院治疗长达3年多。

44. go about its business: to do the things that it normally does 做通常做的事

45. uncowed [ʌn'kaʊd] a. not to be frightened 不受威胁的,吓不倒的

46. by the same token: in a similar way 同样地;类似地

47. Mitt Romney (1947-) is former governor of Massachusetts and now candidate for next presidency. 米特·

罗姆尼,美国马萨诸塞州前州长,下届总统竞选人。

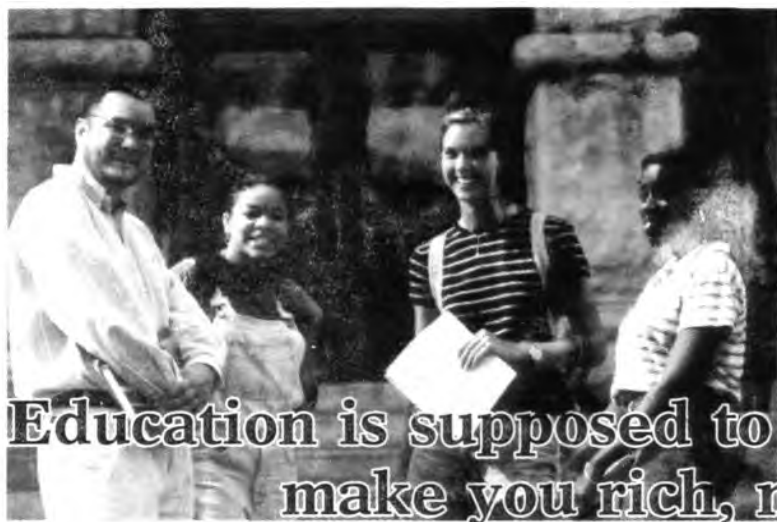
48. Methodist ['meθədist] n. a member of a Protestant Christian church that was formed by John Wesley in the 18th century 卫斯理教或循道宗信徒

49. bottle up: to stop yourself from showing negative emotions like anger and disappointment, especially over a lone period, so that these feelings develop in a harmful way(尤指长时间地)抑制 负面情感

50. stumble ['stʌmbəl] vi. to nearly fall over while walking or running 跌跌撞撞

51. drag on: to continue for longer you want or think is necessary 拖; 拖长

52. stern [stɜ:n] a. serious, severe, strict 严峻的,苛刻的



教育应意在
使人丰富，
而非富有

Education is supposed to
make you rich, not wealthy

By Simon Barnes

If you happen, as I do, to be chief sportswriter of The Times, you will get a lot of letters from young people wondering how to get a job that seems—quite correctly—to combine a reasonable amount of money and prestige with a complete lack of any need to grow up.

Did you get a degree in journalism? Or sports studies? Is that what I should do, get a degree in sports studies and journalism? Or what? I have, over the years, evolved a reply. You have a choice, I say. You could either spend three years reading Shakespeare and Joyce, or three years reading me. *Work it out¹ for yourself.

My nephew failed to take this advice. 'It was even worse than reading you for three years. It was all tomes² on the history of journalism.' Well, you've got to make a course last three years, haven't you? So you fill it with stuff that's neither interesting nor useful.

I read English language and literature, which doesn't prepare you for any career whatsoever. It is, however, jolly³ interesting, being about absolutely everything you could ever want it to be about. And I have been thinking about the purpose of education rather a lot lately, since on Friday, to the amazement and amusement of my friends, especially those I knew at university, I am to be made an honorary doctor of letters by my *alma mater⁴, the University of Bristol.

"You want either a first or a fourth. There is ►

如果你碰巧和我一样，身为《泰晤士报》首席体育记者，你就会收到许多来自年轻人的来信，询问怎样才能得到一份既能名利双收又完全无需长大成熟的工作。这倒也无可厚非。

你获得过新闻专业的学位吗？或者是体育研究专业？我是不是应该获得这两个专业的学位？还是有什么别的方法？这么多年来，我已经逐渐形成了一套应答模式。我会说，你来选择吧。要么花三年时间读莎士比亚和乔伊斯，要么用三年时间来读我写的东西。这由你自己决定。

我的侄子无法接受这条建议。“那要比用三年时间读你写的东西更可怕。全都是关于新闻史的大部头。”当然，最后三年你总得要学习一门课程，不是吗？所以你就不得不把那些既索然无味又毫无用处的东西充填进去。

我读的是英语语言文学，这并不是个为任何具体职业做准备的专业，但是，它却妙趣横生，包罗万象，囊括了你希望涉猎的一切东西。最近我对于教育的目的进行了相当多的思考，因为这周五我的母校布里斯托尔大学将授予我“名誉文学博士”学位，对此，我的朋友们，特别是在大学期间就认识我的朋友们感到既惊讶，又好笑。

“你不拿一等学位，就拿四等。中间的等 ►

1. work out 解决；确定

2. tome[təʊm] n. 书；大册书，大本书（有学术价值的）巨著

3. jolly[ˈdʒɒli] ad. <主英口> 很，非常

4. alma mater[ˈælməˈmɑ:tə(r)] 母校

no value in anything between. Time spent on a good second is time thrown away.” So said Cousin Jasper in *Brideshead Revisited*, but alas, a fourth-class degree was unavailable to me. I took a third. This is one of the two best degrees available, though in fairness I should point out that I have never heard that view from someone with a first.

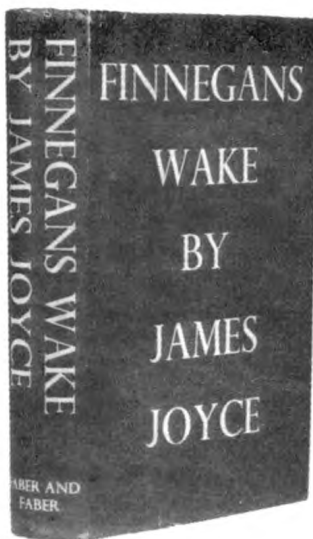
The reason I took a third was not through lack of interest in the subject. On the contrary, I read obsessively throughout my time at Bristol. I can remember reading Flaubert for the first time, and being struck by a thunderbolt⁵: oh brave new world that has such writers in it! Others I encountered, read and discussed endlessly, include Virgil, Homer, Dante, D. T. Suzuki, Basho, Dostoyevsky, Hermann Hesse, Bob Dylan, Kurt Vonnegut, Joseph Heller, William Burroughs, Jorge Luis Borges. And if that list is a little patchy⁶ in terms of quality, that 's growing minds for you.

But as you will notice, few of those count as English literature, and those that do were too recent to be part of my course. I read some of the stuff that was actually on the course as well: but by no means all. It seemed more relevant to pursue the meaning of life by means of the written word. This inevitably included a million wrong turnings: Carlos Castaneda (fun but silly), Kahlil Gibran (God, no) and Jonathan Livingston Seagull (no, not even for a minute).

None of us was reading for marks. It was an adventure, and the tutors and professors were largely sympathetic⁷ to this attitude. I attended seminars on Dylan and Burroughs, which were no help at all for the degree. What mattered was being thrilled by literature, by great ideas and words, words, words. *Turning me loose⁸ among all these books was like locking up a lush in a brewery.

It was a time when you could discover a new poet, meet a lifelong friend, fall in love and completely alter your world view, all within a single term; and then do it all again next term. I never, for one minute gave thought to what I would do to earn my living. Nor was this view peculiar⁹ to the English Department.

Education has changed course since then. ►



级根本没用。成绩再好的二等学位都是浪费时间。”《敝园风雨后》中的贾斯珀表兄曾经如是说。但是，唉，轮到我的时候四等学位已经停发了。我拿的是三等。这是当时能拿的两个最好的等级之一，虽说为公允起见，我应当指出我从来没听到任何一个拿了一等的人发表过这样的看法。

我之所以拿三等，并不是因为我对此学科不感兴趣。恰恰相反，我在布里斯托尔期间一直都在忘情地读书。还记得第一次读福楼拜

的时候，曾有一种被雷霆击中的感觉：哦，这些作家带我走入了一个如此全新的世界！我所接触到的、拜读过的以及每时每刻讨论着的其他作家还包括维吉尔、荷马、但丁、铃木大拙、松尾芭蕉、陀思妥耶夫斯基、海塞、鲍勃·迪伦、库尔特·冯内古特、约瑟夫·海勒、威廉·巴勒斯以及豪尔赫·路易斯·博尔赫斯。尽管这个名单有点大杂烩的味道，但却开拓了你的心智。

然而正如你所注意到的，这其中鲜有英语文学作品，即使有也是问世不久，因而不我在我的课程研读之列。我也读了一些课内的东西，但绝非全部。文字似乎是探索生命意义的更确当的方式。这就不可避免地包含了无数的误区和弯路：卡洛斯·卡斯塔涅达（有趣却愚蠢），纪伯伦（上帝，不要啊），《海鸥乔纳森·利文斯顿》（不行，一分钟都不堪忍受）。

我们都不是为了成绩而读书，而是为那种历险般的经历，导师和教授们对这种态度大都颇为赞赏：我参加过关于迪伦和巴勒斯的讨论会，这对于获取学位没有任何帮助。重要的是那种为文学，为博大精深的思想和充满魅力的文字激动不已的感觉。让我纵情驰骋于书籍之间就如同把嗜酒如命的人关进酿酒厂一般。

那个时候，你可以发现一位新的诗人，遇见毕生的挚友，坠入爱河，彻底地改变世界观，而这一切都会在一个学期之内发生，然后在下一个学期重新再来。哪怕是一瞬间，我都不曾考虑过以后将以何为生。而这种观念在英语系也并不稀奇。

然而从那以后，教育改变了方向。如今 ►

Those poor young people at university nowadays send me their CVs¹⁰ and have five-year plans and targets and loans to pay. For them, education is about transforming themselves into an effective economic unit.

Education should be wild, exciting, intoxicating¹¹. Engineers, medics and lawyers must *of necessity¹² modify that view, but only to an extent. These days, more and more tertiary¹³ education establishments specialise in courses that look like a short-cut to a sexy job: you can study sport, or journalism, or television, or pop music, even fashion, for God's sake. I imagine educationists sitting around a table: 'Let's have a course in sports journalism! They'll love it! They'll come flocking in! Brilliant idea! Carried¹⁴ unanimously."

Then some awkward¹⁵ fellow asks: "Yes, but what are we actually going to teach them?" Ugly silence. "Ah, yes ... now there you may have hit on the one snag¹⁶ in whole thing ... but never mind, let's go ahead and do it anyway."

The error—the heresy¹⁷—is to think that the entire purpose of education is to get you a better job: that the entire function of an individual life is to make as much money as possible. No one said to me, read *Finnegans Wake* and you'll make a bloody fortune; that's the whole point of reading the damn thing.

It's a terrible shame, and I feel horribly sad for the people who must go through it all, carrying the burden of economic expectation rather than the spirit of exploration and adventure. We were all too busy trying to *suss out¹⁸ the meaning of life to be sidetracked¹⁹ by such side-issues as careers, until the time came to meet reality head on. That hasn't stopped a number of old university friends from being conspicuously successful.

The purpose of modern education is to make you a more wealthy person. But when I read English at Bristol, the idea was that you ended up a richer person.

It worked, too.

大学中那些可怜的年轻人给我寄来简历,设计自己的五年计划和目标,还有贷款要偿还。对于他们而言,教育就是要将他们改造为富有实效的经济个体。

教育理当是无拘无束、激动人心、令人陶醉的。工程师、医生和律师必定会对这种观念有所更改,但在程度上是有限的。如今,越来越多的高等教育机构开设的专业课程,看上去就像通向诱人工作的捷径:你可以研究体育或是新闻学,或是电视,或是流行音乐,甚至时尚,上帝啊。我想象着教育家们围坐在桌子旁:“我们来开一门体育新闻学的课程吧!他们一定会喜欢的!他们会蜂拥而来!好主意!一致通过。”

然后就会有有个不识趣的家伙问道:“好啊,可是我们实际上要教给他们什么呢?”难堪的沉默。“啊,是啊……看来你提到了一个小小的难题……但是不要紧,无论如何先做了再说吧。”

认为教育的整个目的就是为你谋取一份更好的工作,也就是说一个人生命的全部功能就是尽可能多地赚钱,这种想法不仅是谬误,而且是异端邪说。没有人告诉过我,去读《芬尼根的守灵夜》就能够发大财;冲着这点才会去读这样的东西。

这真是奇耻大辱,我为那些以此为要的人深感难过,他们背负着顾及未来经济状况的重负,而不是心怀探索与冒险的精神。我们曾经忙于探寻生命的真谛,并没有为诸如职业之类的细枝末节而分神,直到我们需要直面现实的那一刻。然而这并没有妨碍我那为数众多的大学老友们获得卓尔不凡的成就。

现代教育的目的是要让你成为更富有的人。但是我在布里斯托尔大学攻读英文的时候,那时的想法是你将收获更丰富的人生。

这个想法也实现了它的价值。

(窦薇 译自 The Times Jul. 16, 2007)

5. thunderbolt[ˈθʌndəbəʊlt] n. 晴天霹雳; 突发意外事件

6. patchy[ˈpætʃi] a. 不完全的; 不规则的; 部分尚好的

7. sympathetic[ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk] a. 赞同的; 支持的

8. turn loose 放手, 听凭, 放纵

9. peculiar[ˈpiːkjʊːliə(r)] a. 奇怪的, 古怪的; 乖僻的

10. CV abbr. <拉> curriculum vitae 简历

11. intoxicating[ɪnˈtɒksɪkeɪtɪŋ] a. 令人陶醉的; 令人极其兴奋的

12. of necessity 无法避免地, 势必, 必定

13. tertiary[ˈtɜːʃəri] a. (继初等、中等教育之后的) 高等教育的, 大学教

育的

14. carry[ˈkæri] vt. 使(提议等)获得通过(或赞同)(议案等)获得...的通过(或赞同)

15. awkward[ˈɔːkwəd] a. 不便的; 不合适的; 使人尴尬的

16. snag[ˈsnæg] n. (潜在的) 困难, 麻烦

17. heresy[ˈherəsi] n. 异教; 异端邪说

18. suss out 估摸, 推算出, 推断出; 发现

19. sidetrack[ˈsaɪdtræk] vt. 使转变话题; 使转移目标



*Plus Ça change¹? Not quite

变者愈多吗？差不多

Clichés are always tired². Increasingly, they are also wrong

成语套话总会变得陈旧，同时，也越来越言不足为训

导读：语言是活的东西。随着时间的推移，它们会发生变化，有些逐渐死亡，有些得到新生。只有用贯穿古今的眼光，我们才能准确地理解和掌握它们的真正含义。

Technology constantly overtakes language. Recent additions to the Oxford English Dictionary have included po-faced³ entries for “Google” (the verb), “wiki” and “mash-up”. But most clichés are stubbornly indifferent to such concerns. Indeed, they often act as a linguistic fossil record, preserving objects and behaviour that have long since fallen into petrified⁴ obsolescence. Industrious sorts no longer *burn the midnight oil⁵. *Flashes in the pan⁶ are common even if the flintlock muskets that gave rise to them are museum pieces. *Colours are still nailed to masts⁷, metal though they now usually are.

In a technological age ever more clichés are being untethered⁸ from their origins in this way. People write out plenty of metaphorical cheques, whether blank or bouncing. Many of them are to be found in the post, but fewer in real life (some shops no longer accept them). There is no need to *keep your cards close to your chest⁹, or indeed *an ace up your sleeve¹⁰, when so much gambling happens online. Thanks to reviews, awards and celebrity book-club stickers, you can in fact judge a book by its cover. If you carry a mobile phone, write e-mail or post entries on MySpace, being out of sight does not mean being out of mind. And in the age of the iPod, no one can be accused of being unable to carry a tune.

Old assumptions are stranded¹¹ by other changes too. Currencies fluctuate: the dollar looks less than almighty, at least for the moment. Populations evolve: Tom, Dick and Harry make for an unrepresentative trio of everymen today; Kevin, Chloe and Muhammad ►

技术总是超越语言，走在前头。《牛津英语词典》在最近的修订中就收录了“Google”(动词)、“维基”和“混搭式应用”等刻板无趣的词条。但是，大部分成语套话对此类问题仍顽固地无动于衷。事实上，它们往往成为一种语言的化石，记录保存了那些早已成为历史陈迹的事物和行为。勤奋刻苦的人们再也不是焚膏继晷一族。昙花一现仍为常用语，虽然产生这句成语的燧发枪已是博物馆的陈列品。旗帜仍然要被钉在船桅上，尽管现在的船桅一般由金属制成。

在技术的时代，越来越多的成语套话都被以这种方式从其本义上脱卸开来。人们还在开出大量的所谓支票，不管是空白的还是空头的。其中有许多都出现在邮件中，但实际生活中则比较少些(有的店家已不接受支票了)。如今也不必把纸牌紧紧贴在胸前，也无须悄悄地握着王牌，因为许多赌博都在网上进行。由于有了各种书评、奖项和名人读书俱乐部的标签，你实际上可以通过封面来以貌取书。如果你带着手机，写封电子邮件或在 MySpace 上发几个帖子，那么，眼不见可就不一定心不烦了。在 iPod 时代，谁也不会再被人责怪为找不着调子。

此外，过去的假设还在被其他的一些变化所困扰。货币浮动：美元不再那样力量强大，起码目前如此。人口变迁：汤姆、迪克和哈利这三个名字不再能代表今天的普通老百姓，而凯文、克洛艾和穆罕默德可能会 ►

would be more accurate. Trade patterns shift: turning down *all the tea in China¹² would weigh heavily, to be sure, but the European Union is more impressed by the Chinese production of bras and dressing-gowns. Today's coast is never clear but always strewn with plastic and other detritus¹³. Rare is the athlete who can radiate Olympian¹⁴ calm at a modern-day Olympic games.

Earnest environmental concerns are also starting to flip well-worn phrases *on their heads¹⁵. Putting new wine into old bottles is now to be applauded. Where it was once desirable to trail clouds of glory, they now require emissions credits. Regulators are another threat. Hunting-grounds, happy or not, are fewer in number. Recently shelved plans by the European Commission to get rid of Britain's imperial measures endangered all manner of activities, from *exacting a pound of flesh¹⁶, inching forward and *feeling ten feet tall¹⁷ to being miles away.

Being archaic¹⁸ does not always make a cliché redundant. People still *jump on bandwagons¹⁹, *read the riot act²⁰, *burn the candle at both ends²¹ and *keep irons in fires²². As long as its meaning is clear, a saying can be both historic and current.

The trouble comes when technology robs a cliché of its substance as well as its form. When love fades, the jilted²³ may seek consolation in the thought that there are plenty more fish in the sea. But there aren't: the oceans have been plundered. 'For everything there is a season' is a phrase with a ring²⁴ of majestic²⁵ certainty. But with air-freighted fruit and genetically modified veg, it too is wrong. And if once it was believed that the camera never lied, PhotoShop should have taught that the lens bends the ►

更靠谱。贸易格局转变: 拒绝中国所有的茶叶固然影响巨大, 但欧盟对中国生产的胸罩、睡袍印象更加深刻。如今的海岸不再干净整洁, 而总是散落着塑料及其他碎屑残片。现代奥林匹克运动会上, 很少再有那种焕发着超然沉着精神的运动员。

人们对环境的热切关注, 也开始把一些陈旧的习语颠倒过来, 翻出新意。旧瓶装新酒如今备受赞赏。从前谁都盼望能腾云驾雾, 如今, 云雾之类是要交排放费的。管理者也成了又一种威胁。不管高兴与否, 猎场的数量已经变少。最近被欧盟委员会搁置的废止英国度量衡体系的计划令各种行为的表述语陷入危险, 从不多不少的一磅肉、蠕前时进、狂喜的心儿飞到九霄外到相去十万八千里, 不一而足。

成语套话不总会因时间久远而变为冗余。人们仍然趋时附势、怒声斥责、舍命苦干、毫不懈怠等。只要其含义清晰, 这些俗语就可古今通用, 各得其所。

当技术使一些成语套话既失去形式又失去实质后麻烦就来了。当爱情消退时, 被抛弃的一方也许可以从“海里面还有更多的鱼儿”的想法中寻求慰藉。但现在没有鱼了, 因为大洋已遭到了掠夺。“万物皆有时”听起来确是不易之论。但对空运的水果和转基因蔬菜而言, 它也不再适用。如果人们曾经认为照相机不会说谎, 那么 PhotoShop 软件应该已 ►

1. plus ça change <法> 出自 'plus ça change, plus c'est la meme chose', 意为“变的越多, 不变的越多”。

2. tired['taɪəd] a. 用旧了的, 陈旧的; 陈腐的

3. po-faced['pəʊfeɪst] a. <英口> 面无表情的; 一本正经的

4. petrified['petrɪfaɪd] a. [only before noun] 石化的

5. burn the midnight oil 漏夜苦干, 开夜车

6. a flash in the pan(燧发枪的火药不发弹而) 在药池中的爆发; 昙花一现

7. nail your colours to the mast 公开表述自己的观点

8. untether[ʌn'teðə(r)] vt. 把...从系绳(或系链)上解下, 松开

9. keep your cards close to your chest 守口如瓶; 秘而不宣

10. an ace up your sleeve 秘藏的王牌; 应急的妙计; 锦囊妙计

11. strand[strænd] vt. 使束手无策

12. (for) all the tea in China <口> [常用于否定句] 无论如何(都)

13. detritus[dɪ'traɪtəs] n. [地] 岩屑, 碎石

14. Olympian[əʊ'ɒlɪmpɪən] a. 似神的; 高傲的; 超脱世俗的; 强有力的; 巨大的

15. on one's head 倒立地, 脚朝天地; 颠倒地

16. 'exacting a pound of flesh' 出自莎士比亚戏剧《威尼斯商人》。

17. 'Feeling ten feet tall' is feeling really, really good.

18. archaic[ɑː'keɪɪk] a. (词等) 古体的, 已不通用的

19. jump on the bandwagon <口> 赶浪头; 人云亦云

20. read the Riot Act (或 riot act) (向闹事群众) 宣读“取缔闹事法”(勒令散去); 训斥, 斥责

21. burn the candle at both ends 在多方面过分猛地消耗精力(或财产)

22. keep irons in fires 此句出自 'Here I am, I'm just a fragment of my God / Heavenly father, hear me / Sometimes life gets so hard / With you as my desire / Spirit's gonna build me higher / I've got to keep my irons in the fire / Got to keep my irons in the fire'

23. jilt[dʒɪlt] vt. 抛弃(情人)

24. ring[rɪŋ] n. (表示特定感情的) 语气, 口气

25. majestic[mə'dʒestɪk] a. 雄伟的, 壮丽的; 庄重的, 威严的; 崇高的, 高贵的



Rubik's Cube solved in 10.88 seconds

10.88 秒 解 开 魔 方

By Pablo Gorondi

A 16-year-old took the top prize at the Rubik's Cube world championship Sunday, solving the puzzle five times in an average of 12.46 seconds. But the fastest single attempt was a cool 10.88 seconds, just off the world record of 9.86 seconds.

Yu Nakajima of Japan won the main event for twisting the classic 3x3 cube—which has nine colored tiles on each of its six sides—into the winning position, where all like-colored tiles are on the same face. Andrew Kang of the United States, who came in second for the main event, set the best time for a single attempt at the championship. The world record has been held by Thibaut Jacquinot of France since May.

More than 250 competitors from 33 countries took part in the event, the first to be held in Hungary—where the game was invented by Erno Rubik in 1974—since competition began in 1982.

Other competitors showed their skill by solving the cube blindfolded, with one hand or with their feet. Finland's Anssi Vanhala, 15, was fastest with his feet at 49.33 seconds. Ryan Patricio, 18, Calif., defended his world title in the one-hand category with a new world record, averaging 21.13 seconds in five attempts. Hungary's Matyas Kuti was fastest solving the 4x4 and 5x5 cubes and also won several of the blindfolded events, which seemed to draw the most respect from his peers.

Blindfolded contestants attempt to memorize the position of key cubes before covering their eyes.

在周日举行的世界魔方锦标赛上，一名 16 岁少年以平均 12.46 秒的成绩，5 次解开魔方拔得头筹。不过，最快的单次速度是令人瞩目的 10.88 秒，仅次于 9.86 秒的世界纪录。

日本的中岛由赢得了本届大赛最主要赛事——经典 3 阶魔方大赛。3 阶魔方的 6 个面由 9 种颜色的方块组成。中岛由将同色的方块拧到同一面上取得了胜利。亚军为美国的安德鲁康，他也是本届锦标赛单次最好成绩的创造者。世界纪录由法国的蒂博·雅基诺在 5 月创造。

自 1982 年开赛以来，共有来自 33 个国家的 250 多名竞争者参与其中。首届大赛在匈牙利举行——艾尔诺·鲁比克于 1974 年在此发明了该项游戏。

其他的竞技者以盲拧、单手或双脚展示了他们的技能。来自芬兰 15 岁的安西·万哈拉以 49.33 秒成为最快双脚解魔方者。18 岁的加州少年瑞安·帕特里西奥则已 5 次平均 21.13 秒的成绩保住了其单手解魔方的世界冠军头衔并创下新的世界纪录。匈牙利的马加什·库蒂是解 4 阶和 5 阶魔方的最快者，同时也多次赢得盲拧赛，这些似乎令他最受同龄人尊崇。

盲拧赛的参赛者要在被蒙上眼睛之前记住魔方的一些关键位置。

(孙杨 摘译自 AP Oct. 7, 2007)

truth as effortlessly as it bends light itself. As for rocket science, not long ago it was held up as the paragon²⁶ of baffling complexity. Now, as tourists hurtle into space and almost every failed state seems poised to go ballistic, rocket science seems less sophisticated. Proud owners of silicon implants scoff at the notion that beauty is only skin-deep. Among the transgendered, Bob is as likely to be your auntie as your uncle.

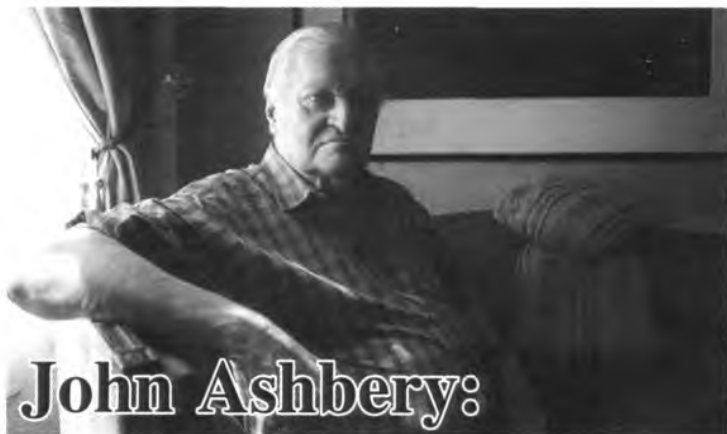
The moral of it all? Clicks just aren't what they used to be.

经揭示，镜头可以如它弯曲光线那样毫不费力地歪曲真理。至于火箭科学，不久之前还被认为是不可思议的复杂性的典范，如今，随着游客飞上太空，几乎每个不怎么样的国家都似乎准备要发展弹道学，火箭科学似乎也不再那么艰深复杂了。接受硅胶移植的人会得意地嘲笑美丽不过是皮毛之功的说法。做了变性手术的鲍勃既可能是你的姨妈也可能是你的叔叔了。

如此变化，是耶非耶？反正，成语套话可再也跟前不一样了。

(陈文炳 译自 The Economist Aug. 9, 2007)

26. paragon[ˈpærəɡən] n. 杰出典范；极品



约翰·阿什伯利 ——推荐给 MTV 一代的耄耋诗人

By Melena Ryzik

An 80-year-old poet for the MTV generation

MtvU, the subsidiary of MTV Networks that is broadcast only on college campuses, will announce Monday that it has selected its first poet laureate¹. No, he doesn't rap. And it's not Bob Dylan, or even Justin Timberlake.

It is John Ashbery, the prolific² 80-year-old poet and frequent award winner known for his dense, postmodern style and playful language. One of the most celebrated living poets, Ashbery has won MacArthur Foundation and Guggenheim fellowships and was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1976 for his collection "Self-Portrait in a Convex³ Mirror."

Excerpts of his poems will appear in 18 short promotional spots—like commercials for verse—on the channel and its Web site (mtvu.com, which will also feature the full text of the poems). In another first, mtvU will help sponsor a poetry contest for college students. The winner, chosen by the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Yusef Komunyakaa, will have a book published next year by HarperCollins as part of the National Poetry Series.

"We hope that we'll help discover the next great poet that we'll be talking about for years to come," said Stephen Friedman, the general manager of mtvU, which broadcasts at 750 campuses nationwide.

The idea of the laureate program was not to create more English majors, but simply to whet⁴ an appetite, said Friedman, a poetry aficionado⁵ ▶

仅限在大学校园播放的 MTV 电视网下属频道——MtvU 将于下周一宣布, 它已选出该频道的首位桂冠诗人。不过, 他不会说唱乐。这个人不是鲍勃·迪伦, 甚至也不是贾斯汀·汀伯莱克。

他是约翰·阿什伯利。这位年届 80 的多产诗人是颁奖礼上的常客, 以其难以理解的后现代风格和风趣的语言著称。作为在世的最著名诗人之一, 阿什伯利曾获得麦克阿瑟奖及古根海姆奖, 并于 1976 年因诗集《凸面镜中的自画像》获得普利策奖。

阿什伯利的诗作片断将像诗歌广告一样, 出现在该频道 18 个插播的宣传短片中以及该频道网站 (mtvu.com, 上面还将登载那些诗作的全文) 上。作为另一个创举, mtvU 还将参与主办一场大学生诗歌竞赛。由普利策奖得主、诗人优素福·科蒙亚卡选中的优胜者, 将由哈珀柯林斯出版集团明年为其出版一本诗集, 作为“国家诗歌系列丛书”的一部分。

覆盖全美 750 所大学的 MtvU 频道总经理斯蒂芬·弗里德曼表示: “希望这一举动有助于发现今后多年将会被我们所谈论的下一位伟大诗人。”

弗里德曼介绍说, 桂冠诗人这一节目的主旨, 并非为了吸引更多人去学习英语专业, 只是为激发人们的兴趣。他曾在卫斯理大学主修 ▶

1. laureate['lɔ:riət] n. 桂冠诗人
2. prolific['prɒʊ'lifɪk] a. 富于创造力的; <喻>多产的
3. convex[kɒn'veks] a. 凸的, 凸面的
4. whet[hwet] vt. 刺激, 促进, 增强 食欲、欲望等
5. aficionado[ə'fɪsjə'na:dəʊ] ([复]-dos) <西> n. 狂热爱好者; 迷

since he majored in literature, philosophy and history at Wesleyan. Ashbery, he added, was the No. 1 choice to inaugurate⁶ the position. "He resonates with college students that we've talked with," he said.

And Ashbery, who was the poet laureate of New York State from 2001 to 2003, was immediately receptive. "It seemed like it would be a chance to broaden the audience for poetry," he said.

The poems used in the campaign span his career, and the spots are simple: on a white background, black text floats in to a sound like a crashing wave, appears on the screen for a minute, then floats away. From "Retro" (2005): "It's really quite a thrill / When the moon rises over the hill / and you've *gotten over⁷ someone / salty⁸ and mercurial⁹, the only person you've ever loved." From "Soonest Mended" (2000): "Barely tolerated, living on the margin / In our technological society, we are always having to be rescued."

The excerpts were chosen by David Kermani, Ashbery's business manager, and two interns and an employee, all in their early 20s, in his office.

"We were just trying to pick lines that were catchy¹⁰ and sort of meaningful in some way, something that would appeal to what we thought younger people would be interested in," Kermani said. These young people picked "things that had sort of raunchy¹¹ references," he added. "They thought it was sort of a hoot¹²."

Ashbery too was pleased by their choices, particularly because they reminded him of what was in his own canon¹³. "I have a lot of poems, so there are a lot of them that I don't really think of very much," he said. (Ashbery published "A Worldly Country: New Poems" in February, and an anthology¹⁴, "Notes From the Air: Selected Later Poems," is due out in November.)

But will droves¹⁵ of young people respond?

"It's our hope that we will interest college kids in poetry in a new way, make it hip¹⁶ for them," said Daniel Halpern, the publisher of Ecco Press, an imprint¹⁷ of HarperCollins that has published Ashbery's work. But, Halpern admitted, "It's very hard to tell what exactly is going to come of all this."

Though his roots are in 1950s bohemia¹⁸, Ashbery is perhaps not the most obvious choice for the iPod generation. He works on a typewriter and doesn't listen to popular music, with the exception of a chance encounter with the Peaches & Herb song "Reunited" in a cab in ►

过文学、哲学和历史专业,因而一直是一个狂热的诗歌迷。他还补充说,阿什伯利是首位桂冠诗人的不二人选。“他跟我们与之交谈过的大学生之间存在着共鸣,”他说。

而作为纽约州 2001 至 2003 年度的桂冠诗人,阿什伯利立即接受了这一荣誉。他说:“这似乎是扩大诗歌读者群的一个好机会。”

节目中所选用的诗作跨越了阿什伯利的整个创作生涯,其宣传片非常简洁:白色的背景上,黑色的诗文伴随着激浪拍岸的声音飘入画面,在屏幕上停留 1 分钟后,又飘离画面。选自《回顾》(2005):“那一刻着实让人心动/当月亮缓缓爬上山头/而你已然忘却了某个人/那个活泼善变,你唯一爱过的人”。选自《即时修复》(2000):“无处容身,徘徊在生活的边缘/在这个技术时代,我们始终等待救援”。

这些片段是由阿什伯利的商务经理戴维·凯尔马尼及其私人办公室的 2 名实习生和一名雇员挑选出来的。他们都是 20 出头的年轻人。

凯尔马尼说:“我们试图挑选那些吸引人同时又有某些意蕴的诗句,那些在我们看来能够吸引年轻人的内容。”这些年轻人偏爱“那些带有情色内容的东西,”他补充说,“他们认为这比较有趣。”

阿什伯利对他们的选择也比较满意,尤其因为他们让他意识到哪些是自己的精品之作。“我写了很多诗,自然平庸之作也会比较多,”他说。(阿什伯利今年 2 月出版了《世俗的国度——新诗》,并将于 11 月出版一部诗选《来自空中的音符——后期诗作选》。)

但是年轻人会趋之若鹜吗?

“我们希望以一种新形式激发大学生对诗歌的兴趣,使之变为一种时尚,”负责出版阿什伯利作品的哈珀柯林斯出版集团下属 Ecco 出版社的出版商丹尼尔·哈尔彭表示。但他也承认:“很难预测结果究竟会怎样。”

虽然植根于上世纪 50 年代那种奔放不羁的文化,阿什伯利或许并非 iPod 一代当然的选择。他使用打字机创作,并且从来不听流行音乐。唯一的例外是上世纪 80 年代在出租车里偶然听到“蜜桃与贺伯二 ►

the 1980s; it inspired his poem “The Songs We Know Best.” (“Just like a shadow in an empty room / Like a breeze that’s pointed from beyond the tomb / Just like a project of which no one tells- / Or didja¹⁹ really think that I was somebody else?”)

But Friedman is optimistic that verse will find its new audience, and mtvU plans to continue the program with other laureates after Ashbery’s one-year tenure is up.

“I don’t think there’s such a big leap from the artists we’re playing to the poetry that John is creating,” Friedman said. “Some of the music we play, Bright Eyes and the Decemberists, they’re phenomenal²⁰ poets. I feel like there’s a connection there.”

Though he has not been offered the job, Ashbery has said that he wouldn’t necessarily be interested in being the United States poet laureate.

“There is a great deal of responsibility that comes with it,” he said. “You have to spend part of the time in Washington. It’s really a public post.”

But the mtvU gig²¹—which is unpaid—came with few strings attached, and was not very demanding of his time, he said.

“I don’t have any specific duties,” he said. “They’re going to publicize my poetry and maybe people will get interested in it and other poets will benefit. That’s about as much work or responsibility as I would want.”

After a 50-year career and nearly as many published volumes, is Ashbery finally *slacking off²²? He laughed. No, he said. “I’d rather keep the effort for writing poetry.”

重唱”乐队的那首《和好》，激发他创作了《我们最熟悉的歌》(“如同空房子里的魅影/如同坟墓尽头飘来的微风/如同一个无人谈论的计划/或者你真的把我错当了别人?”)

但是弗里德曼乐观地认为诗歌会找到新的读者，mtvU也计划在阿什伯利一年任期届满之后，继续推出其他的桂冠诗人。

“我认为我们播放的艺术家的音乐与阿什伯利的诗歌作品之间并不存在什么鸿沟，”弗里德曼说，“我们播放的一些音乐，如 Bright Eyes 和 the Decemberist 乐队的作品，他们都是出众的诗人。我感觉他们之间存在着相通之处。”

阿什伯利说，尽管一直没有得到美国桂冠诗人的职位，他对此并不感兴趣。

“那意味着巨大的责任，”他说，“你必须有一部分时间呆在华盛顿。它实际上是个公共职位。”

虽然没有报酬，但 mtvU 的这个职位没有什么束缚，也占

用不了他多少时间，他说。

“我没有什么明确的任务，”他说，“他们将宣传我的诗歌，也许人们会对它们感兴趣，而其他诗人也可能因此得益。这些差不多正好就是我乐意承担的工作或者职责。”

创作了 50 年，也差不多出版了同样数量的诗集，阿什伯利终于打算歇口气了吧？他笑着说，不。“我宁可继续努力创作诗歌。”

(戚涛 译自 International Herald Tribune Aug. 27, 2007)



Robyn Fialkow wrote the winning entry in mtvU’s poetry contest.

6. inaugurate[ˈɪnɔːɡjəreɪt] vt. 开始；开展

7. get over 把...忘怀；原谅

8. salty[ˈsɔːltɪ] a. 有趣的；逗笑的；有趣而略嫌粗俗的

9. mercurial[ˈmɜːkjʊəriəl] a. 多变的，反复无常的

10. catchy[ˈkæʃtʃɪ] a. 引起注意 或(兴趣)的

11. raunchy[ˈrɔːntʃɪ] a. 粗俗的，下流的；好色的，淫秽的

12. hoot[huːt] n. <口> 笑；滑稽可笑的事

13. canon[ˈkænən] n. (某作家的) 真作，精品

14. anthology[ænˈθɒlədʒɪ] n. (诗、文、曲、画等具有代表性

的) 选集

15. drove[drəʊv] n. (走在一起的) 人群

16. hip[hip] a. = hep 时髦的

17. imprint[ɪmˈprɪnt] n. 出版商名称 通常印在第一页的书名下面

18. bohemia[bəʊˈhiːmjə] n. 放荡不羁的文化界

19. didja = did you

20. phenomenal[ˈfɪnɒmɪnəl] a. 显著的；不寻常的，惊人的；杰出的

21. gig[gɪɡ] n. 任务，工作；职业

22. slack off 松弛；懈怠



Can its creativity and innovation be centrally planned?

它的创造力和创新能由中央计划吗？

**中国即将从工业经济
跃入信息时代经济**

China ready to leap from industrial to information-age economy

By Peter Ford

After 30 years of securing China's role as the cut-rate¹ factory to the world, its central planners are pouring money and political will into becoming an innovation economy.

But like other Asian tigers before it, China is finding making the shift from textile mills to Silicon Valley isn't easy. The biggest challenge is nurturing technological creativity in a society run from the top down, says a chorus² of foreign and local experts.

"The stakes³ are extremely high," says Lan Xue, head of the Institute of Science and Technology Policy at Beijing's Tsinghua University. "The environmental costs make it impossible to go on growing like this; we have to transform growth so it is based on technology and innovation."

China, however, "has a long way to go to build a modern, high-performance national innovation system," according to a new report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a Paris-based think tank. "China is just about to change from an investment and low-cost driven economy to one driven more by innovation," says Zhang Gang, one of the authors of the report, released here last week. "The nature of this transition is a great challenge." The government has poured large amounts of money into meeting this challenge, doubling its expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP from 1995 to 2005—when it reached \$30 billion—to become the sixth-largest spender in the world. Since 2000, China has ranked behind only the United States in the number of scientific researchers, and in 2005 they published more scientific papers than their colleagues anywhere except in the US, Britain, Germany, and Japan.

Last year the government unveiled a plan to make China an "innovation-oriented" society by 2020, and ►

中央计划部门用了30年确立了中国作为成本低廉的世界工厂的地位。如今，他们正投入大量金钱和政治意志要把中国变成一个创新经济体。

但跟此前的其他几只亚洲虎一样，中国发现从纺织厂向硅谷转变殊非易事。国内外专家异口同声地表示，最大的挑战是在一个上令下行的社会里培养技术创造力。

北京清华大学中国科技政策研究中心主任薛澜说：“这件事关系重大，环境代价使经济不可能再像这样发展下去，我们必须转向依靠技术和创新的生长。”

然而，总部设在巴黎的研究机构经济合作与发展组织(OECD)上周发表的一份新报告称，中国“要建立起现代、高效的创新制度还有很长的路要走”。该报告的执笔人之一张钢说：“中国刚刚要从一个由投资和低成本推动的经济体变成一个更多地由创新推动的经济体。这个转变实质上是一大挑战。”为应对这一挑战，政府投入了大量资金。1995年至2005年，中国的研发经费占国内生产总值的比例增加了1倍，达到300亿美元，位居世界第六。自2000年以来，中国的科研人员数量仅次于美国，2005年，他们发表的科研论文数量比美国、英国、德国和日本以外所有国家的同行都要多。

去年，政府公布了一项使中国到2020年成为一个“创新型”社会的 ►

premier Wen Jiabao has harped⁴ on this subject repeatedly in recent speeches.

"They missed the IT [Information Technology] revolution and they *missed out on⁵ [micro] chips" says Fred Simon, a technology expert at the State University of New York in Albany. "If there is a biotech or nanotech revolution coming, they won't want to be left behind. They have to figure out how to plug in very, very quickly."

"China has excelled in mobilizing resources for science and technology on an unprecedented scale and with exceptional speed, and is now a major R&D player," the OECD report finds. But this "has not yet translated into a proportionate increase in innovative performance."

One key problem, says Dr. Zhang, is that "the government has so far followed planned economy, top-down thinking" to promote innovation. "This has its limits," he adds.

While Chinese officials are seeking to make individual enterprises the main drivers of technological innovation, they are running into difficulties, the OECD report says, because "the vast majority of domestic firms have not put innovation at the core of their business strategy" and are unaccustomed to innovating.

A lack of capital is also a major hindrance⁶ to the creation of the sort of small hi-tech startups that have been the fount⁷ of so much innovation in the United States, experts say. Chen Kejian, a 20-something software developer who founded a company in Beijing with a group of friends three years ago, can testify to that.

"There is no chance a Chinese bank would invest in our company," which rewrites Microsoft and RealPlayer code to run on handheld mobile devices, says Mr. Chen. "In China, banks come to you when you are successful. But when you really need the money, they never lend it."

Chen is also a witness to another dissuasive⁸ factor behind the lack of innovation in China—the ease with which rivals can pirate new technology without being prosecuted. "We have not applied for any patents because they are useless here," he says. "Even if I sued a company violating my intellectual property rights and won, I could not be sure the judgment would be enforced." ►

计划, 国务院总理温家宝最近在讲话中反复提到这个话题。

奥尔巴尼市纽约州立大学的技术专家弗雷德·西蒙说:“他们错过了 IT (信息技术) 革命, 错过了 (微型) 芯片。假如出现生物技术或纳米技术革命, 他们会不甘落后。他们必须想办法迅速参与。”

经合组织的报告称:“中国出色地以史无前例的规模和非同寻常的速度调集了各种资源发展科学技术, 如今已是一个研发大国。”但这“还没有转化为创新绩效的相应提高”。

张钢博士说, 一个关键的问题是政府在提倡创新时“到目前为止仍然奉行中央计划经济和上令下行的思维”。他补充道:“这是有局限性的”。

经合组织的报告称, 虽然中国政府官员试图让个体企业成为技术创新的主力, 但它们正遇到种种困难, 因为“绝大多数国内公司还没有把创新列为经营战略的核心”, 它们还不习惯于创新。

专家指出, 资金不足也是创办高技术新兴小企业的一大障碍, 在美国, 这种小企业是大量创新的源泉。二十多岁的软件开发商陈克建(音)3年前和一帮朋友在北京成立了一家公司, 他对此深有体会。

陈克建的公司主营改写微软和 RealPlayer 编码以便在掌上装置运行, 他说:“中国的银行绝不会贷款给我们公司。在中国, 你成功的时候银行会来找你, 但在你真正需要钱的时候, 它们绝对不借。”

陈克建还见证了造成中国缺乏创新的另一个阻碍因素, 那就是对手可以轻轻松松地剽窃新技术而不被起诉。他说:“我们没有申请任何专利, 因为它们在这儿根本没用。即使我状告某个公司侵犯我的知识产权并打赢官司, 我也不敢保证法院的判决会得到执行。” ►

1. cut-rate['kʌt'reɪt] <美> a. 次等的, 便宜的

2. chorus['kɔːrəs] n. 齐声, 异口同声; 齐声说的话 或发出的喊声

3. stake[steɪk] n. 利害关系

4. harp[hɑːp] vi. 唠唠叨叨 或不停)地讲 或写); 老提到

(on, upon)

5. miss out (on) 错过机会

6. hindrance['hɪndrəns] n. 妨碍, 阻碍; 障碍

7. fount[faʊnt] n. 源, 源头

8. dissuasive[dɪ'sweɪsɪv] a. 劝阻的, 规劝的

Though Chinese R&D is rich in government funds and researchers, scientists "are not well connected with [business] enterprises," says Professor Lan. "China's national innovation system has not been very efficient: The different pieces are not well connected."

The government is seeking to remedy this by creating "grand alliances" between government-funded labs and key industries, and the authorities have offered tax incentives and other funds to encourage firms to innovate.

Many analysts, though, say that what the government does not do is as important as what it does, and that officials should not interfere with research, allowing scientists more freedom.

"The system must have a certain flexibility and adaptability," says Zhang. Chinese scientists who have moved abroad, he points out, have thrived "in an environment that allows them to be creative and free thinking."

"Chinese are not inherently uncreative," adds Dr. Simon, who is technology adviser to the coastal city of Dalian. "It's the institutional milieu⁹" in both state-owned and private Chinese firms, "that does not promote innovative behavior," he argues. "The system does not reward you for taking the risk to go outside the lines."

Scientists returning from abroad could be the key to changing Chinese corporate and government attitudes to scientific research. "They understand what kind of creative juices¹⁰ are stirred by a free and open environment," says Simon. "If they can bring that culture in, they will become vanguards for change."

The government itself seems to have adopted this thinking. Earlier this year a former engineer with Audi in Germany, Wan Gang, was appointed minister of science and technology, the first in that position who did not belong to the ruling Communist Party.

Mr. Wan has much to change, not least the fear of failure that is built into the education and research system and which inhibits scientists from going "out on a limb"¹¹. He has started by promoting a new law, currently before¹² the National People's Congress, China's parliament, that promises "scientists and technicians who have initiated research with a high risk of failure will still have their expenses covered if they can provide evidence that they tried their best when they failed to achieve their goals."

Cultural changes go deeper than legislation, Lan acknowledges, and "this kind of thing always takes time, ►

薛澜教授说,中国的研发活动不乏政府经费和研究人员,但科学家“与企业联系不紧密。中国的国家创新制度还不是很有效,各个环节没有很好地连接起来。”

政府正设法扭转这种局面,它打算在由政府出资的实验室和主要行业之间建立“大联盟”,当局还提出了税收优惠措施及其他专款支持来鼓励企业创新。

不过,许多分析人士认为,政府既要有所为也要有所不为,两者同等重要,政府官员不应干涉研究活动,要给予科学家更多自由。

张钢说:“制度必须具有一定的灵活性和适应性。”他指出,那些旅居海外的中国科学家“在一个允许他们创造和自由思想的环境中”成绩斐然。

西蒙博士是沿海城市大连的技术顾问,他也说:“中国人并非天生缺乏创造力。”他认为,是国有和民营企业的“体制环境不提倡创新行为,制度不鼓励冒险打破常规”。

要改变中国公司和政府对科研工作的态度,从国外回来的科学家可能是关键。西蒙说:“他们知道自由开放的环境下能激发什么样的创造欲。假如他们能引入这种风气,那就会成为变革的先锋。”

政府本身似乎已经接纳了这种想法。今年早些时候,在德国奥迪公司当过工程师的非中共党员万钢被任命为科技部部长,他是首位非执政党的部长。

万钢要改变的东西很多,尤其就是害怕失败的心理,这种心理在教育 and 研究体系中根深蒂固,阻碍了科学家特立独行地行事。他已经着手采取行动,促使全国人大,即中国议会通过一项正由其审议的新法案。该法案承诺:“对于探索性强、失败风险高的科学技术研究开发项目,原始记录能够证明承担项目的科学技术人员已经履行了勤勉尽责义务仍不能完成的,不影响该项目结题。”

薛澜承认,文化上的改变比立法更难。西蒙也认为:“这种事情总是需要一定时间的,但中国在逐渐改变。尚未 ►

World Bank release its “Doing Business 2008” report

世界银行公布“2008 企业环境报告书”

“For the second year running, Singapore tops the aggregate rankings on the ease of doing business” in 2006-2007, the World Bank said in releasing its “Doing Business 2008” report.

In the latest report, New Zealand held on to the number-two spot, ahead of the United States, in third place.

Hong Kong (China), Denmark, Britain, Canada, Ireland, Australia and Iceland rounded out in descending order the top 10 places for ease of doing business in the survey of 178 economies.

The World Bank said that countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union reformed the most in 2006-2007, along with a large group of emerging markets, including China and India.

“China was the standout in East Asia, implementing far-reaching new private property rights and a new bankruptcy law,” the bank said in a statement.

Egypt, the leading reformer, greatly improved its position in the global rankings on the ease of doing business, with reforms in five of the 10 areas studied by the report, the 185-nation poverty-fighting bank said.

In addition to Egypt, the other top 10 reformers are, in order, Croatia, Ghana,

Macedonia, Georgia, Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, China and Bulgaria.

The rankings are based on 10 indicators of business regulation that track the time and cost to meet government requirements in business start-up, operation, trade, taxation, and closure, the bank said.

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business	Employing Workers	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes
Singapore	1	9	1	2	2
New Zealand	2	3	13	1	9
United States	3	4	1	5	76
HongKong, China	4	13	23	3	3
Denmark	5	18	10	19	13
United Kingdom	6	6	21	9	12
Canada	7	2	19	5	25
Ireland	8	5	37	5	6
Australia	9	1	8	51	41
Iceland	10	14	42	64	27
Thailand	15	36	49	33	89
Austria	25	83	43	122	80
South Africa	35	53	91	9	61
Hungary	45	67	81	107	127
Slovenia	55	120	166	19	63
Panama	65	31	170	98	169
Macedonia, FYR	75	21	128	83	99
China	83	135	86	83	168
Lebanon	85	132	53	83	33
Swaziland	95	142	51	175	40
Greece	100	152	142	158	86

(编者 摘自 AFP Sep. 26, 2007)

but China is changing.” Simon agrees. “There is tremendous room for opening up parameters¹³ of individual thinking that is not being utilized,” he says. “Fundamental cultural changes take a long time, but China is constantly being bombarded by pressures that make this a necessity.”

得到发挥利用的个人思想见解还有很大的挖掘余地,文化上的根本性变化需要很长时间,但中国正不断受到使之成为一种必然的压力。”

(何金娥 译自 The Christian Science Monitor Sep. 5, 2007)

9. milieu['mi:lju:] ([复]-lieux 或 milieux[mi:'ljuz]) n. 周围环境;出身背景(文化、政治、经济等)环境

10. juice[dʒu:s] n. 推动力量;冲动;鼓舞因素

11. out on a limb <口> 公开发表不同意见;孤立而脆弱;没有支持者

12. before[bi'fɔ:(r)] prep. 由...考虑中

13. parameter[pə'ræmitə(r)] n. <口> 起限定作用的因数;界限

新闻英语样篇阅读理解练习与解析

编者按: 本期“新闻英语样篇阅读理解练习与解析”由北京大学外国语学院英语系王逢鑫教授主持, 目的是使大家在阅读的基础上, 更好地掌握阅读理解的答题技巧。

本期“财经视窗·透视”——“Very Liquid Assets”
阅读理解练习

- How do you understand the following statement
“The new oil may be water.”?
A. Water will be as precious as oil.
B. Water will be a substitute for oil.
C. Water can be turned into oil.
D. Water can be used to make oil.
- Which of the following statements is mentioned
by the author?
A. Water prices anywhere in the world are
under the control of market conditions.
B. Water prices in any places in the world
are, as a rule, controlled by the government.
C. Nearly all over the world, water prices
are regulated by stock market.
D. In almost every place the world over,
water prices are controlled by multinational
corporations.
- Which of the following do you think can be
best used to substitute for the original title?
A. The Increasing Demand for Water
B. The Worsening Crises of Water
C. The Bright Investment Opportunity
D. The Investment in Water Enterprises
- According to the author, the investors are
less interested in putting money in _____.
A. water desalination firms
B. global water corporations
C. utilities corporations
D. water infrastructure firms
- Which of the following is not necessarily a
demonstration of water crisis?
A. growing shortage of water supply
B. water resources under assault
C. rising demand of water per head
D. promising investment opportunity

参考答案及解析

1. 答案为 A。此题是推理题。文中说“水有可能成为又一种石油”, 喻指未来的水资源将如同石油一样

十分奇缺, 十分宝贵。选项(B)说“水将成为石油的替代品”, 这是不可能的。选项(C)说“水可以转化为石油”, 这也是不可能的。选项(D)说“水可以用来制造石油”, 这也是不可能的。选项(A)说“水将与石油一样宝贵”, 是正确答案。

2. 答案为 B。此题采用排除法寻找正确答案。选项(A)说“世界任何地方的水价通常由市场状况控制”, 与作者“任何地方的水价通常都不受市场因素的影响”(第6段)的观点矛盾, 是错误答案。选项(C)说“水价由股票市场调节”, 而作者只说“水务公司股票收益高”(第6段), 是错误答案。选项(D)说“水价由跨国公司控制”, 文中没有谈到此事。选项(B)说“世界各地水价由政府控制”, 与作者的“任何地方的水价通常都由政府规定”的提法(第6段)一致, 为正确答案。

3. 答案为 D。此题属于对中心思想的归纳题。选项(A)说“对水的需求日益增长”, 选项(B)说“日益恶化的水危机”, 与标题的“资产”无关, 都不是正确答案。选项(C)说“美好的投资机会”, 是泛指“投资”, 与“水”无明显关联, 也不是正确答案。选项(D)说“对供水企业的投资”, 与标题 Very Liquid Assets(名副其实的“流动资产”)相呼应, 为正确答案。

4. 答案为 C。此题属于推理题。根据第6段中首句“最热门的投资选择包括从事脱盐、循环利用或水基础设施建设的公司”, 可知选项(A)所说的“水脱盐公司”和选项(D)所说的“水基础设施建设公司”均为投资者非常感兴趣的公司, 因此与题干内容不符, 是错误答案。第1段说“自2001年以来, 全球水务公司的股票价格上涨了150%”, 应该是投资者感兴趣的, 故选项(B)也是错误的。第6段说“公用事业公司的吸引力相对较小”, 而选项(C)认为投资者对公用事业公司不太感兴趣, 因此是正确答案。

5. 答案为 D。这是一道通过排除法寻找正确答案的推理题。第4段说“水的人均需求量急剧增加, 同时水的供应量却越来越少”, 又说“水资源岌岌可危”。根据常识, 这些都是水危机的表现。选项(A)说“供水日益匮乏”, 应排除。选项(B)说“水资源岌岌可危”, 应排除。选项(C)说“水的人均需求量增加”, 也应排除。虽然文章导语中说“水危机既对世界构成了严重威胁, 又使人们的投资机会前景日益光明”, 说明了两种并存的现象, 但不能说明水危机和投资机会二者一定是因果关系。选项(D)所说的“有希望的投资机会”不一定是水危机的表现。故正确答案为(D)。



◀ Licht.Enstein, 2001
Plexiglas, circuit boards,
steel.

Luxury Pure, ▶
2004
Gold lacquered
paper, aluminum.



◀ Lucellino, 1992
Glass, brass,
plastic,
handcrafted
goose-feather
wings.

▼ Mozzkito, 1996
Metal, rubber,
glass.



▲ YaYaHo, 1984
Ceramic, porcelain, glass,
plastic, metal.



Orgia d'Oro, 1995 ▶
Steel, aluminum, gold leaf.



Provoking Magic: Lighting of Ingo Maurer

LED Table, 2007 ▼
Glass, LEDs.



▼ Holonzki, 2000
Glass hologram, metal.



Symphonia Silenziosa ▼
Installation, 2000
Copper, paper, and glass.



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